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Formerly Millard's Review

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The Awakening of the Merchants

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has addressed a letter to various educational and commercial bodies throughout the country emphasizing the fact that the continuance of the present political disorder only tends to give foreigners a chance to step in and exercise international control of China. The communication closes with the injunction: "It is important that, at this critical juncture, we ourselves should be awakened to the seriousness of the situation." This sentence expresses the whole story for unless public opinion can be aroused and at once the situation is indeed hopeless. The chambers of commerce, bankers' associations and similar bodies have it in their power to arouse public opinion in China to such an extent that the senseless internal squabbles of the tuchuns will be stopped and their energies directed into useful channels. A speaker before the Social and Political Science Association in Peking recently compared China to a house on fire, and said if it were to be saved from destruction, immediate action was absolutely necessary. He said that relief from the present situation cannot be expected from a dictator, nor a restoration of the monarchy, nor from international intervention. Relief can only come from an aroused public opinion on the part of the Chinese people themselves and the chambers of commerce have it within their power to bring about this aroused public opinion. And there should be sufficient incentive for the merchants to take this action because they are the chief sufferers in the present chaos.

The European Debt to America

AN interesting contribution to the discussion of the international debt question was made by Mr. G. G. Allen, an American merchant, with large Far Eastern interests, in the *New York Times* of Sunday, November 5, 1922. Mr. Allen calls attention to the fact that the debts were incurred in good faith and are binding obligations and that for political and practical reasons it is impossible for the American government to cancel them.

The United States is a large creditor nation. If, as has been suggested, the United States should propose to cancel all debts owed by the Allies, or should the United States accept such a proposal from any of the Allies, our war expenditures would be so far in excess of those of the Allies that the acceptance of such a proposal would result in a charitable contribution by the United States. As a matter of

self respect, if for no other reason, the responsible Allied nations, regardless of their present financial conditions, are neither asking nor are they willing to accept charity from the States. In all probability such a suggestion made by the United States would not be kindly received by the leading Allied nations, because they regard these debts as binding obligations, incurred in good faith.

Mr. Allen proceeds to make a suggestion which would help to solve the problem.

To illustrate the idea I have in mind, take the case of England's debt to us; we should say to England, "You owe us between four and five billions of dollars. We know that you recognize this debt, but we believe that under the circumstances in which the major portion of it was contracted, it is only fair that we should share a part of the burden with you. If you will agree to pay us in London annually an amount equal to a certain percentage of your annual revenue from all sources, but not less than a specific amount, say $100,000,000, we will agree to do the following things:

(1) Apply your payments upon the principal of your debt.

(2) Use the entire sum so received in the purchase of securities in British enterprises, not to exceed a limited percentage in any particular enterprise. We will not purchase your government bonds.

(3) Organize an American holding corporation for the purpose of holding securities so purchased and issue and sell the stock of such holding corporation to the public.

(4) Cancel all past and future interest charges on your debt."

By this process the British government would be relieved of the necessity of sending any large sums of money out of the country in payment of her debt to us. We would, eventually, get back the principal of the debt but without interest. This loss of interest, however, would be compensated for in a measure commensurate with the prosperity of the British enterprises in which the American corporation had invested the proceeds of the payments from the British government.

We might even go so far as to say that we would be willing to invest a percentage of these receipts in new developments of a public nature where 90% of the capital for such new development were raised in England.

England might work out a similar scheme with France, France with Italy and so on.

In the case of Germany the nations entitled to reparations under the Versailles Treaty, should say to her; You make payments in gold for 25% of your indebtedness, the remaining 75% shall be paid us in the manner herein above set forth, to be reinvested in German enterprises.

THE intrinsic value of this suggestion lies in the fact that it releases both British and American capital for commercial and industrial development outside of their own countries. A greater amount of American capital would thus be invested abroad, and a larger interest in foreign trade engendered in the United States. Although this capital would be invested largely in companies which are not American, within the letter of the law, the American capital thus invested would have a definite voice in their management. A larger amount of British-American capital would immediately be put into such fields as China where Anglo-American commercial rivalry is keen, but such capital could be utilized principally in such financial undertakings as already come within the sphere of the Consortium, and in which the element of the nationality of capital is supposed to be completely submerged. In other countries where American interests are now excluded by regional agreements, it could be utilized without creating diplomatic situations. It is perhaps difficult for any country to face realities; yet it is clear that the debts will have to be liquidated in some way other than cancellation and that the process will have to be such a one as will not destroy the Anglo-Saxon solidarity which in its fullest consummation is the greatest assurance against further predatory wars.

Testing the Mettle in Business

"THERE is nothing like a depression to teach a man how to run his business," remarked a business man recently who explained that in his entire organization which stretches pretty well over North China, he now only had one man who wasn't producing returns on his salary. This man was being retained, it was stated, on account of his knowledge of certain phases of the business. When hard times come and it is necessary for firms to cut expenses to the very bone it is always interesting to note the types of men who are first dropped from the payroll. When business is flourishing and profits are good, most firms accumulate a lot of ornaments in the shape of hangers-on to the payroll. This man for instance was taken on because he is an nth cousin of one of the directors; that one got his job because the manager's wife liked his style of dancing. Another was a good partner at bridge and still another was the son of a wealthy stockholder back in the home country who was out for the experience of it. These men constitute a distinct type and add to the gaiety of life on the China coast when business is good, but when business is bad the directors discover—usually too late to repair the damage—that these payroll-decorators can be dispensed with. There are times, of course, when valuable men have to be dropped with consequent impairment of organization, but after the storm has been weathered, the management is usually in a position to look back over the situation with considerable satisfaction at lessons learned—learned at great cost—but thoroughly learned nevertheless.

TIMES of financial stress also provide the acid test for the abilities or lack of abilities of management. There is a story about a firm on the U. S. Pacific coast which has connections in the Far East to illustrate this. Along in the early days of 1920 when the trade boom was at its height and everybody was making handsome profits, one of the officials of this firm got up in a directors meeting and stated that the top had been reached—that the time had come for taking profits and getting out. This statement raised a storm of protest on the part of the other directors, most of them younger men. "The old man must be crazy! Why stop now and permit our competitors to get all the business?" were some of the exclamations. But the "Old Man" had his way and retrenchment followed. A few months proved the soundness of his views, for when accounts were finally balanced this firm had some twenty millions profits in the bank while its competitors were mostly in the hands of the bankers and liquidators with worse than nothing to show for the glorious boom days now gone forever. There are stories just as good as this regarding experiences of business concerns in the Far East. Some are told in the clubs and hotel lobbies and some are told under oath in court rooms, but practically all of them go to show that a business depression is not always an entirely bad thing for a business. Times of business depression provide the fire for testing the mettle of both management and employe. Young men who consider the chief end of life an ability to live beyond an income, an ability to play for big stakes in bridge, poker or mah-jongg, an ability to sign large chits at club bars, usually find themselves without jobs and a return ticket to the home land if they are lucky. The manager who permits his business to run itself, who consider his social duties

or golf of more importance than financial statements, who requires a larger-sized hat on account of his feeling of self-importance, likewise often finds himself without a job and also without "face" or reputation. Business in the Far East is just beginning to emerge from the worst depression in the history of most foreign firms. The managers and subordinates as well as the firms that are finally pulling through are the ones which have stood the test and the ones which probably will control things out here for a considerable number of years. Not all of these individuals are of the so-called "society" type, but they at least had the necessary ability to pull a business through a tight place—and that is the important element after all.

Banditry, Bankruptcy or Boxers?

BY CHARLES A. DAILEY

Correspondent in Peking for the *Chicago Tribune*

THE Chinese New Year is only four weeks off. Everyone is wondering how the republic is going to get through that crucial period. There is talk of foreign financial control, of reorganization loans, of certain bankruptcy, of all sorts of complications. Everybody is wondering just what is going to happen about mid-February. Probably nothing. That is, nothing beyond a few more defaults in interest, and all are getting used to that—even the foreigners. It is amazing what a small hole China can get out of when the test comes. The chances are that she will get through this hole, but she will be bruised in spots and some of the contusions will be a long time in healing, for the Busy B's are active. Bankruptcy, Banditry and Boxers are an ugly trio. Boosters, Boomers and Builders are welcomed nowhere, more especially by the camouflaged government, the self-centred parliament and the grasping tuchuns that respectively are doing their utmost through impotency, corruption and lust for power to either one of two things—either a recession of the promises made in Washington or a rising of the people against what remains of an organized government. It is a small hole that China has to crawl through, but she will get through it somehow, although with less friendship in foreign quarters and with less respect on the part of the people for those whom they entrusted or tolerated with authority.

Tuchuns, dunces and deuces will continue to rule the roost—for a time at least. But the leaders among them are becoming more out-spoken, and so are the representatives of the people through their bankers, commercial bodies and educational societies. The press lately has been filled with their utterances. It is well to summarize some of them, for they show the drift of thought. The people of China are awakening. Hope remains.

Even the President of China, powerless to choose his own cabinet, sitting on a perilous job, surrounded by perfidy, incompetence and never-ending graft, has spoken his mind. Li Yuan-hung, often called The Old Woman of Tientsin, sometimes takes the bit in his teeth. He did so the other day in his circular telegram to the provinces in which he uttered his defiance of the Tuchuns. So far he is practically playing a lone instrument in the orchestra of official power, but if he toots his horn long enough a few others will keep time with him. It is a sign of hope.

"The whole nation of China is dissatisfied and has reached the limit of endurance," wrote the President. "I am of the opinion that not a single soldier can be disbanded, nor can we expect any reform of the financial administration, until we have first got rid of the Tuchuns. Such an accomplishment will have an instant double effect. First, it will remove doubts and suspicions between the North and the South, making it possible to effect their reunification. Second, foreign powers will have no protest to make, thus enabling China to have good diplomatic relations.

"After the abolition of the Tuchunate," the President went on, "a thorough investigation may be instituted to find out the real condition of the standing army of the nation. If no vacancies in the army will be filled and no new troops recruited, in a period of three years the army will be reduced by 70 percent.—gradually and not by wholesale reductions. As soon as obstacles and obstructions are removed we may safely leave it to the people to decide whether they would prefer to have centralization of power or whether they would adopt the system of federal self-government. Thus there would be no cause for internal strife, and the national constitution would be respected by the provinces."

After citing his advocacy of the abolition of the Tuchunate from the day of his return to the Presidency more than six months ago Li Yuan-hung made this summary of existing affairs: "Since the inauguration of the republic internecine strife has never ceased, the people losing their occupations, thieves and robbers multiplying in secluded districts, additional taxes being imposed and the numbers of troops increasing all the time. Powerful neighbors have become more and more aggressive, while Bolshevism and Communism are spreading. Who are responsible for the present disaster? The unanimous reply is that there are too many troops.

"Everybody knows that the number of troops should be reduced, but how can the reduction be effected while powerful Tuchuns are obstructing the measures of the central government?"

Hardly had these words been uttered before the Cabinet selections the President had made were torn to shreds by the Tuchuns, who insisted not only udon naming their own men but stipulating the offices they were to hold. The result is that the Cabinet now in office may not hold together until this issue of *The Review* can be published. The instance gives emphasis to the further utterance of Li Yuan-hung in the same telegram, for he continued:

"When the first revolution broke out in China the post of Tutuh was created for the sake of convenience. But later on those having rendered meritorious service gradually acquired power and influence. Their arrogance and usurpation were connived at by Yuan Shih-kai, who desired to become Emperor, and later on by others who desired to make use of their alliances in attaining their selfish ends."

Plainly the President had reference to such men as Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, now in temporary eclipse; Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Marshal Tsao Kun and others now seeking to build up their own political machines in various parts of the Republic.

For, warned the President, "Changes were introduced with selfish motives and the situation has become worse than ever. The scheme of dividing the country into military areas has given more power to the usurpers and that of the disbandment of troops has only served to offer better opportunities to the militarists to extort more money from the public,

When troops are disbanded, bandits multiply; and under the pretence of the suppression of the latter more troops are at once recruited. The troops receive money from the bandits, while the bandits are being supplied by the troops with arms and ammunition. The people have been suffering from bandits and troops by turns. The cry for the reduction of troops has been raised all the time, but the numbers have been steadily increasing. It is, therefore, imperative that a proper remedy should be applied in order to work out the salvation of the nation.

"The whole nation is dissatisfied and the people have reached the limit of their endurance. During the last ten years the militarists have disregarded the power of the central government and have paid little attention to parliament. They have made use of their military strength to bully the government, taking advantage of its weakness. Extorting money from the people, these militarists have been fattening themselves and building up their fortunes out of the ruins and devastation of the public. They have made fearful sacrifices of the lives of their troops in order to obtain glory and to acquire more power."

What an indictment of the Tuchunate! But Li Yuan-hung went further in his telegram to the militarists, saying: "The people are living in continual fear and consternation, and the troops who have been fighting the whole year round are not even properly fed." The President might have added that the troops of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose duty it is to protect the capital, have not been paid for nine months. But he refrained.

"Internal struggles are going on all the time," he went on, "among various factions, while the amount of foreign loans has been accumulating steadily. The condition is much more deplorable than heretofore, and the people are longing for a little rest and peace.

"If we do not set our house in order foreign aggressions will become more serious than ever. The people are demanding reforms. They would like to see the Ministry of War have full control of the standing troops, whose number should not exceed that which is absolutely necessary for the purpose of national defense. They are desirous of seeing better days, when they can avoid molestation and when China may live peaceably with other Powers. Indeed, the country has become exceedingly weak and serious trouble has arisen everywhere. Both Northern Tibet and Outer Mongolia have fallen into the hands of aggressors. It is high time for the militarists to fight for the integrity of the nation. If they should devote their whole time and energy to selfish ends they will regret of their blunders when the final calamity comes down upon them. If the Tuchuns are willing to sacrifice their military power the nation can be saved; otherwise it is doomed."

Yes, it is a sign of hope, this challenge of the President to the militarists. Comes also another voice, that of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, transmitting to Parliament the resolution drawn by Shen Hsin-cheng, vice-chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association. It condemns the excessive allowance for military expenses and the lack of power conferred upon provincial governments, citing that the Drafting Committee in the single chapter of the Constitution written in six months had increased the item of military expenditures from 20 to 25 percent of the entire national budget, saying that this is in direct opposition to the will of the people and "will be tantamount to a case of pleasing the militarists at the expense of the people."

It is always a hopeful sign when the bodies who really do represent the people begin to take an active interest in the way matters are drifting. A committee of the National Chamber of Commerce, as a result of the meeting held in Hankow, is now endeavoring to arouse public opinion. This committee, consisting of C. C. Nieh, David Yui, Chiung Mow-lin and Huang Yeh-pei, has addressed to the President, Parliament, to Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang and other military leaders and to the former President Sun Yat-sen and Hsu Shih-chang, a letter inviting them to put themselves on record regarding the promise to "save the country by disbanding the troops."

"At the Washington Conference," the leaders are warned, "the various countries plainly advised China to enforce disarmament. The troops should, therefore, be disbanded in order to live up to the expectations of the friendly powers. * * * At the present time the country has more than 1,500,000 men under arms and it requires nearly two-thirds of the yearly income of the nation to support them. As a result, those necessary enterprises which would be of advantage to the people cannot be undertaken, the administrative expenses of the government cannot be met, and the national debts when due or overdue cannot be paid. Accordingly, this has caused strikes of officials in various government departments and has given rise to rumors concerning international control of China's finances. Thus there is no other way to reorganize the national finance and to save the country from destruction but by disbanding the troops. * * *

"We wish now to make certain concrete suggestions regarding the disbandment of troops. In the first place a disarmament conference should be called. * * * The reason that the militarists are unwilling to disband their troops is not because they are afraid of having a small number of troops, but rather because while one general reduces his troops another may not do so and the odds between them would be unequal, A conference should be called to consider this question."

In order to forestall objection at the outset the letter continues: "If anyone should say that, owing to recent political developments, a conference for unification should first be called, the reply may be made that there is no real difference between a conference for unification and disarmament. * * * The question now arises, who shall call this conference? Naturally this responsibility should rest upon the central government. However, since the military leaders have more power in these affairs than the government, should not those among them who are truly patriotic rather take the initiative in this matter?"

Thus again the question is put squarely up to the militarists. The letter then goes into suggestions for the employment of the troops after their disbandment, and this leads up to the question of financing, upon which subject the letter says:

"Funds must be obtained to effect the disbandment of troops. It is unreasonable to abuse those who have the responsibility of raising these funds or to suspect their sincerity. For it is indeed difficult to get the money required when the country already has contracted many other loans and when the national treasury is empty. Nevertheless, loans should be made if they can be used to put an end to the greatest evil in the country. Should a proper budget be prepared and a careful provision made for the disbandment of the troops, we may be sure that the people will heartily approve the efforts o their leaders to procure the necessary funds."

Hope breathes in every line of the utterances if only the militarists and the leaders now in retirement will come forward and lay their cards on the table. Chang Shao-tseng, the new Premier and Minister of War, was chosen for his job because Western-trained and judicially inclined men had failed in the Premiership to enlist the interest of the militarists and it was felt that a military man might understand their viewpoint better and inspire their confidence. So far all they have done is to hand-pick his Cabinet to protect their own particular interests—all except Wu Pei-fu, who has not a single man in the new Cabinet and apparently has asked none. However, it is believed the new Premier is sincere in his statement that "I shall call a conference of high military leaders, both North and South. Having gotten them all together, I will arrange plans by which disbandment can be carried out."

Hollington K. Tong has gone into the subject so recently in his series of articles in the *Review* that it is scarcely worth while to discuss the subject of finances. But it must be kept in mind that eleven foreign loans are falling due at this time with a grand total of $150,000,000, while China has not enough money to meet her administrative obligations, to say nothing of her domestic loans. The expected increases of the customs tariff have been earmarked in advance for military and administrative expenses. But a wave of depression has set in over China. The great Han-Yen-Ping iron works and other industries in the Yangtze Valley are closed, while a new blast furnace near Peking never has blown in. Exports are falling off, due chiefly to the inability of Europe to buy and to the effects of the new tariff in the United States. There have been enormous economic losses also, due to typhoons, floods and famine, while the destruction in certain provinces incident to the raids of the bandits has amounted to millions more. Excessive taxes are collected by gluttonous provincial officials and heavy military levies made in addition.

The farmers and villagers are bent nearly double under the weight they are compelled to carry. How long will these patient people submit to this treatment before revolting? This is a question far more important than getting through the New Year period. The Oriental peasant is slow to wrath, yet once aroused he is most difficult to check, as witness the Taiping and Boxer uprisings.

Members of the Band of Hope must not overlook this phase in any thoughtful reflection upon China's problem. Boxer societies are being reorganized. As in the late Nineties, the movement began in Shantung. It has spread across Honan province and into Shensi. Other provinces, notably the lower part of Chihli, Northern Kiangsu and Anhwei are affected to a lesser degree. The present organization is not directed against foreigners. Neither was that which wrought such havoc in 1900. But, with militarists pushed to the wall and raising the bogey of foreign control, the Boxers might be turned against the foreigners by unscrupulous provincial officials, just as were those Boxers who caused the siege of Peking and forced the allied troops to battle their way from Taku to Tientsin and after the destruction of that city to fight their way inch by inch to the very gates of Peking, where the scars of the breach made in the Tartar wall when the foreign legations were rescued remain to this day.

Traveling afield in Shantung and Honan as the correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* at the time of the capture of the foreigners by the bandits and in the campaign for their rescue, the writer came into intimate touch with these newly-formed Boxer societies. Missionaries in Western Honan, together with representatives of the Standard Oil Company, the British-American Tobacco Company and like concerns, who still continued their work in the bandit region even after the missionaries had fled at least as far as the railway, were able to give some first-hand information of the Boxers.

The Society is known as the Hung Chang Hui, literally the Red Lance Society, but variously translated as Big Sword, and also colloquially known as Ying-To, literally hard-belly, but also called Hard-Fisters. Hence the more common name of Boxers. Organizers came to Western Honan from and formed societies, passing on to Shensi, where missionaries report many new organizations cropping up. Missionaries who in 1900 poohpoohed the warnings against the Boxers sent them by Christian Chinese are more careful this time, and are watching closely for the first sign of an anti-foreign development. There will be no more such massacres as that at Paotingfu, for example. It was at Paotingfu that Feng Yu-hsiang, then a youth, saw those heroic Presbyterian and Congregationalists go bravely to their death through unspeakable torture. It was the memory of their implicit faith in God that caused him to accept Christianity eight years later.

Members of the Augustana Synod Mission at Hsuchow, two of whose workers, Anton Lundeen and Carl O. Forsberg, were carried off by bandits, told *The Tribune* correspondent something of this new society in those days of patient waiting for an answer to a message sent to the captives. The ceremonies of initiation into the Boxers are coupled with sorcery and incantations. The novitiates are told that they bear a charmed life and that bullets will not harm them. They are assured that through the incantations they are made strong in the chest and abdomen and impervious to lead or steel.

Every village westward of Hsuchow seems to have a society, some of them meeting right in sight of the mission stations. The members of the society are impressed through the agency of the village headmen. Most of them are young, full of the romance of youth and easily falling victims to the charms of the sorcerer. They are given bits of paper upon which a magic prayer has been inscribed. They are instructed that when they go into battle they are to swallow a bit of the paper on which the sorcerer has written. This they are told hardens the abdomen and makes it impervious to rifle-shot or knife-thrust. It is the very fanaticism that makes the Boxer a dangerous opponent, as those who went through the campaign with the Ninth U. S. Infantry in 1900 can testify.

The farmers in Western Honan, tax-ridden and almost penniless, employ the Boxers for the protection of the village in the event of raids either by soldiers or bandits, who differ but little. On occasions of necessity the societies of several villages will combine. An entire county—in fact, an entire province—could be rallied to a single cause by mere word of command, always given by bugle call. It is this that makes the Society of Invulnerables a danger at the present critical period in China. What if these societies should rise against their own provincial officials—and who can blame them—but what if these officials and militarists, as they have done before, should save their necks by telling the ignorant villagers that their troubles are due to the foreign devils and

their exhorbitant demands and talk of foreign control? It has been done before, as those who survived 1900 can testify. That is why the missionaries are concerned about the spread of the Boxers. That is why, unless the movement for disarmament and for financial rehabilitation takes early and definite shape, and with it a relief of the peoples' burdens, there may arise a situation that will put some province out of hand and force some form of intervention, repugnant though it be both to China and the foreign powers.

January 8, 1923

Canton for the Cantonese

BY HIN WONG

Editor's Note: Although news from Canton is conflicting, latest reports state that Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops have entered Canton and that General Chen Chiung-ming has fled to Waichow. The Evening News, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's organ in Shanghai stated in its issue of Wednesday that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's troops are cooperating with the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops in the capture of Canton. It is the use of outside troops in the conquest of Canton that has aroused the antagonism of the various organizations in Canton, according to Mr. Hin Wong's article herewith.

FACTIONAL warfare is being renewed along the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border and to understand the causes of this latest civil war it is necessary to review the events in these two provinces in the last seven years.

Upon the attempt of President Yuan Shih-kai in 1915 to become emperor of China and his appointment of Tuchun Lung Chi-kuang of Kwangtung a prince, the Southwestern Provinces led by Yunnan revolved against the movement, the Yunnanese and Kwangsi forces moving towards Peking by way of Kwangtung. Instead of marching further, the allied forces settled down in Kwangtung and became the governing power. The foremost Kwangsi militarist at that time was Lu Yung-ting, who ran Kwangtung province for more than five years. They looked upon the Cantonese as enemy subjects. As a matter of fact, the Cantonese did not support Yuan Shih-kai for emperor but were simply helpless when "Prince" Lung used the name of Kwangtung in support of Yuan. The Kwangsi forces after taking Canton occupied the best part of the territory, allowing the Yunnanese to settle down along the North River districts. Friction constantly existed between the Yunnanese and the Kwangsi-ites in Kwangtung because of the uneven division of spoils. Between 1915 and 1920 Kwangtung was subject to mal-administration. Among other evils was the reopening of gambling under government license.

In 1917, the Kwangsi-Yunnan military control of Kwangtung was interrupted by the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the National Assembly from Peking and the independent Chinese Navy, the members of which had declared their opposition to Peking as a protest against the illegal dissolution of the National Assembly by President Li Yuan-hung. Dr. Sun intended to utilize the Kwangsi-ites and the Yunnanese in Kwangtung for a northern expedition to reinstate the National Assembly had not Gen. Lu Yung-ting and his lieutenants opposed the scheme. The Yunnanese were somewhat favorable to Dr. Sun, but the Kwangsi-ites imprisoned the Yunnanese commander, Chang Kai-lu, replacing him with pro-Kwangsi officers. For some time factional disputes between the pro and the anti-Kwangsi divisions in Kwangtung existed. Those favoring Dr. Sun finally joined the army of Gen. Li Lieh-chun under a new name, leaving the Yunnanese all supporting the Kwangsi-ites.

The latter part of 1920 saw a change in the military fortunes in Kwangtung. General Chen Chiung-ming, who originally commanded a division of the Cantonese Army with the object of forcing Fukien to join the Constitutionalist movement which Dr. Sun Yat-sen first promoted in 1917, departed from Changchow, Fukien, for Canton and succeeded in ousting the Kwagsi-ites and the Yunnanese. He was assisted by General Wei Bong-ping, General Li Fuh-lin, General Hsu Chung-chi, and others.

Upon the refusal of the Kwangsi-ites to listen to the orders of Dr. Sun Yat-sen 1917-1918, the latter departed for Shanghai, leaving the Military government, reorganized, in control of Tsen Chun-hsuan, a Kwangsi-ite, and a political party, Chen-hsueh-hui. A leader of this party was Yang Yung-tai, sometime civil governor of Kwangtung and now a candidate for the presidency of the Peking Senate. Yang thought he would be able to gradually disarm the Kwangsi-ites but later found he could not succeed. Upon the fall of the Kwangsi-ites in Canton, Yang dropped out without ceremony. In 1920-1921, upon his return to Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen found that he would not only have to reorganize the military power but also the National Assembly which had tried repeatedly to function in Canton.

In his reorganization of the Cantonese Army and the Military government, Dr. Sun was unable to satisfy everybody looking for spoils and offices. His desire to march northward against Peking was opposed by many Cantonese officers, including General Chen Chiung-ming, then minister of war and interior of the Military government and commander-in chief of the Cantonese Army and civil governor of Kwangtung. Some Kwangsi-ites, especially those who had been driven out by the Cantonese but a few months ago, on learning of disagreement between Dr. Sun and General Chen, thought that they would shatter the hope of Dr. Sun by blocking the way in Kwangsi, thinking General Chen would not support Dr. Sun General Chen, however, cleared the way for Dr. Sun by driving off Lu Yung-ting. Upon the arrival of Cantonese troops in Kwangsi, much damage was done to Kwangsi institutions and property, the Cantonese probably remembering outrages committed by Kwangsi-ites when they were in full military and political control of Kwangtung. The advance of Cantonese troops toward Kwangsi was accompanied by many constitutionalists who were Kwangsi-ites who took this opportunity to replace the Lu Yung-ting regime. These constitutionalist Kwangsi-ites succeeded in getting control of part of Kwangsi only, as the subsequent breach between Dr. Sun and General Chen because the question of the northern expedition had divided the Kwangsi as well as the Kwangtung politicians and militarists into two camps. The final withdrawl of Dr. Sun from Canton last August was followed by loss of influence and prestige on the part of the constitutionalists in Kwangsi.

As may be recalled, some of the Yunnanese who had been in Kwangtung mixing with the Canton military and political movements have been stranded in Kwangsi for some time since their retreat with the Kwangsi-ites in the winter of 1920. At the same time Kwangsi has not been free of pro-Sun or pro-Chen followers since the occupation of the Cantonese Army.

Since the withdrawal of the Cantonese Army from Kwangsi, many minor armies have sprung up, some helping Lu Yung-ting to regain political power in Kwangsi and avenge himself upon the Cantonese, some for Kwangsi independence without further interference from Lu and his adherents and some trying to procure the aid of these factions for Chen Chiung-ming and some for Dr. Sun.

Last Christmas Eve saw the amalgamation of many of these Kwangsi military factions and the return march of the Yunnanese to Kwangtung followed by other contingents. The Cantonese garrisons in Wuchow were forced to evacuate, some troops deserting without ceremony and looting several business streets before departure. One of the immediate causes of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi renewal of warfare was the alleged assurance of General Chen to assist Lin Fu, a former, Kwangsi commander, to also take a hand in Kwangsi affairs with twenty battalions of men.

Friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang party are strenuously trying to suppress a Canton report that their agents and funds have been responsible for the present Yunnan-Kwangsi war on Kwangtung. While all Cantonese may not agree to some of his policies and actions, yet they are all personally friendly to Dr. Sun and regard him as the Father of the Chinese Republic and an honest and patriotic leader. Fellow provincials of Dr. Sun do not believe that he would do such a thing as encourage non-Cantonese mercenary soldiers and former bandits to reoccupy Kwangtung.

According to one who is close to General Chen Chiung-ming, there is no question which cannot be settled among the Cantonese and for the Cantonese. Not only the military partisans but all good Cantonese should do everything possible to oppose further Yunnan-Kwangsi influence in Kwangtung.

Some 7,000 men of the Yunnan-Kwangsi army are now descending the West River on Canton from the port of Wuchow. They are being met by about an equal number of Cantonese who are better equipped and supplied. The Cantonese have declared the port of Wuchow blockaded, and Hongkong steamers may run only as far as Dosing City in their upward West River trips. So far no battle worthy of the term has been fought.

Residents in Canton are not as alarmed as on previous occasions. Perhaps they are becoming accustomed to the experience. In spite of the drop in value of Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes, (about $28,000,000) to less than 20 percent., no disturbance has come from this change. The present war has prevented the coming from Kwangsi of many products, and present prices on firewood and other necessities are exceedingly high. Several firewood riots have occurred, where the poorer classes forceably seized firewood upon arrival of some junks from the firewood districts.

General Chen Chiung-ming and Colonel Yeh Chu, his chief of staff, are now in full control of the Canton situation. Colonel Yeh is directing operations on the field, while General Chen remains in Canton.

Leading organizations in the city of Canton are almost unanimously announcing their stand for Canton for the Cantonese. They will oppose any policy of inviting outside mercenary troops and former enemies by one Cantonese political and military faction to oppose another. They believe Cantonese questions should be settled among the Cantonese themselves.

It is understood that General Chen Chiung-ming does not care for his present position. He returned to Canton last September only upon the persuasion of many, and it was his intention to retire as early as possible upon the completion of his reconstruction program. General Chen, in fact, is ready to withdraw at any time. His commanders, however, believe it will be best for all concerned to first free Kwangtung from non-Cantonese militarists and politicians before he retires.

Since the return of General Chen Chiung-ming to power in Kwangtung, he has been trying hard to reconcile all parties, and one of his friends said the other day that he has in the last few months made no unnecessary effort to check the return of men who have been known as his enemies. He could have temporarily prevented the fall of banknotes by reopening gambling, his friends say but he suffered rather the loss to the government and the people than to sanction relief measures fundamentally wrong. His supporters explain further that the over-issue of paper money was more or less forced upon the present Canton regime by Cantonese themselves who are laboring to regain power in Kwangtung by operating in neighboring provinces. In the last three months more than 40,000 Cantonese troops have been despatched to bordering districts to guard against invasion.

Without siding with one or the other party, it is the general opinion of the non-military classes and the leading citizens of the province that Cantonese should settle their own disputes and problems without military aid from outside parties; that all those who would invite outside assistance to enable them to achieve their selfish ends should be opposed. It is the hope of all who have been connected more or less with former political activities and are now in Canton watching the developments that further efforts will be made to reconcile all parties concerned so that the progress made recently in Canton along all lines will not be impeded but permitted to go on with the co-operation of all.

Canton, January 6, 1923.

The Legal Status of the Chinese Eastern Railway

An interview with Dr. C. C. Wang, President, Chinese Eastern Railway

Recently there have appeared in the press numerous reports, rumors, criticisms, etc.. concerning the history, personnel, finance and administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In view of the importance of that Railway, which will probably form one of the leading topics in the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations, our representative has interviewed Dr. C. C. Wang, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, concerning the following questions.

1. What Are the Contractual and Legal Aspects of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

Dr. Wang at once agreed that this is the foremost question; for, in spite of all that is said and done, the contracts are the governing laws or "constitution" of the railway, according to which all questions may be settled. This is clearly and universally so in China where every railway has its contracts between the Chinese government and the undertakers, which contain the conditions for the construction and operation of the line. The Chinese Eastern Railway is no exception, although few people seem to have made any serious study of it, as shown by the fact that much of what we hear and read are often irrelevant.

The original agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway was signed in 1896 between the Chinese government and the Russo-Chinese Bank, a private company, of which the Chinese government was a large shareholder. It was this agreement which provided the conditions under which the Chinese Eastern Railway was to be constructed and operated. Among other things, the agreement stipulated that the financing of the railway should be undertaken by the Russo-Chinese Bank. A joint stock company, separate from the Bank, called the "Chinese Eastern Railway," with shares of five million rubles to be acquired only by Chinese and Russians, was organized to undertake the financing, construction and operation of the line. The Chinese government shall have the right to appoint the president and issue the seal of the Railway. By this agreement, the Railway Company is granted by China, besides other special privileges, a vast quantity of land along the Railway free of charge or at reduced prices. The Company is exempted from all likin and customs duties, etc., on materials used and a reduction of one-third of all import and export duties on all merchandies transported by the Railway.

To reciprocate the many fold privileges which the company received from the Chinese government, the agreement requires that on the day of opening operation, the Railway should pay to the Chinese government five million taels, which, however, has never been paid yet. It was further agreed that all profits of the Railway, after that part which is distributable to the shareholders, shall be applied to the redemption of the Railway on behalf of China. After eighty years from construction, the Railway, together with its movable and inmovable properties, shall pass to China free of charge. The Chinese government also reserves the right to redeem the whole line at cost after thirty-six years of operation less what is paid through the process of redemption by the surplus of the railway.

In 1920 a supplementary agreement was signed between the same parties, i.e., the Chinese government and the same Bank (it's name was changed into the Russo-Asiatic Bank in 1910 with the approval of the Russian government), for the purpose of meeting the changed condition.

According to the two agreements, the Chinese Eastern Railway is purely a commercial enterprise to be run as a limited stock concern with the shareholders and the Chinese government to nominate the members of the Board of Directors, who in turn select the general manager, etc. Of course it is a fact that the old Tsarist government spent considerable money for the Railway. But it is also a fact that the money was spent under defined conditions which are also set forth in these agreements. Neither agreement, however, provides for the Russian government to interfere directly with the management of the Railway. Whether these agreements are satisfactory or not, that is another question. An agreement, when signed voluntarily, must be observed with good faith until a better one is made. If any party properly concerned is not satisfied with the present arrangements it is quite feasible that a new agreement may be negotiated in a proper way. It is believed that the Chinese government is willing to talk matters over in a sensible way.

3. What About the Over-Head Expenses?

Dr. Wang at once admitted that the percentage of the overhead expenses of the Chinese Eastern is too high and that there are too many employees in the head offices. These high percentages are, in a large measure, due to what is called "special expenses." For instance, in 1921 we spent $99,000 for churches and about $840,000 for schools, etc. These expenses, or at least not so much of it, should not form a proper charge against the Railway.

Efforts, however, are being made to reduce the head-office staff and the special expenses. The reason for not having done more up to now is that these items all have some deep-rooted reasons. We may take the schools as an example. They have been established and paid by the Railway for years. They are practically the only places of education for the children of the railway employees and other Russians in the Far East during recent years. If we stop our subsidy, the schools will stop too. So after much consideration, we have so far thought best to keep them going, much though we would like to do otherwise.

One of the chief reasons why the staff is comparatively large is because of the complicated and intricate organization of the Railway and its working and the sterotyped regulations and routine of doing things. There is a complicated system of tapes and red tapes. To remove one cog in the wheel may interfere with the smooth movement of the whole machine. So it is advisable either to overthrow the whole machine and put up a new one in its place or make the adjustments gradually. As we have been living through a transitional period and struggling against disturbed and extremely abnormal conditions in this part of the country, we decided to follow the latter method of procedure.

With regard to the overhead and special expenses, it may be added that the Interallied Technical Board, with such able and experienced men in it and the function of "administering technical and economic management" of the Railway vested in its hands by an Allied agreement (Art. a of the Interallied Agreement of March, 1919), had, during four

years of its stay in Harbin, practically done little to change matters. All the special expenses and abnormal overhead charges were there. That body of experts had the best of intentions and exerted their best efforts to make improvements. A great amount of good has been accomplished under the circumstances. But they wisely avoided tackling these matters drastically on account of the lack of the sufficient power or "existing circumstances" or some other good reasons. This is cited not as an excuse, but to show, in a way, there does exist special circumstances which lead practical men to go at matters cautiously.

4. *What to Tackle First in Handing a Badly Managed Railway*

Dr. Wang at once acknowleged that this is a practical question. He says that important as it is to reduce the staff and to cut expenses, yet it by no means is the first reform to be effected in the administration of a railway as the Chinese Eastern. What should require the first attention in handling a railway in such a bad shape as the Chinese Eastern, is to put it on a properly running basis so as to render proper service as a carrier to the travelling and shipping public. This should be attended to by all means and under all circumstances, After this reform is well in hand, then other reforms may follow. Because the reduction of a few hundred men and the cutting down of a few hundred thousand dollars, spectacular as it is, does not produce so much benefit. This is especially so in the case of the Chinese Eastern where every thing had been in such a chaotic condition since the war.

It is along these lines that we have been working since the supplementary agreement of October 1920. First of all we tried to improve the passenger service, which had been in a chaotic state until very recently. The trains were dirty and seldom on time. Passengers holding proper tickets sometimes could not find a seat without bribing somebody. Dingy candles, minus heat, for the long winter nights of North Manchuria. Considerable theft and confusion existed on the trains and at the stations. This is a picture of what existed during the years 1917-1921. Travellers who had the fortune of riding on Chinese Eastern Railway trains in these years may still recall their experience. After many efforts, we have succeeded, to a certain degree, in reforming this branch of the service. Excepting due to unexpected reasons on rare occasions, our trains are practically always on time. Bribery and theft has been greatly reduced. Chinese and Russian employees and languages are used which gives convenience to the travelling public. The express trains are all electric-lighted and properly heated, with a clean dining car service. In comfort and appointment they compare favorably with any train in the Far East. Do not take our word for granted. We invite inspection.

We then tried to improve the freight services. Heretofore, on account of the foregoing reasons, merchants often met with much difficulty in shipping their goods. Sometimes they had to give generous tips before they could lead their goods into cars for which they had duly paid. There were frequent losses from theft and delay in delivery on account of the uncertainty of the train service. Now all these have practically disappeared. The shippers enjoy prompt service and fairly good protection.

These are some of the changes which any one can verify. The Railway is far from being what it should be yet. We ourselves of the railway staff are far from being satisfied and shall endeavor to make whatever improvements we can under the circumstances. We invite suggestion and advice.

5. *What about the Reports concerning the Invasion of the C. E. Railway by the Reds?*

As I am a railway man I try all I can to concentrate my attention on railway matters and usually do not pay much attention to other reports or rumors. But, when Chita declared to place the Chinese Eastern Railway territory under the same catagory as that of the ZarBaikal and Amour provinces, I did request the government to pay proper attention to that declaration which, if carried out, would grossly infringe upon China's sovereign and economic rights in the railway as defined in the agreements of 1896 and 1920. When the Oussuri Railway authorities, acting under instructions from Chita, summarily seized the wharfs, godowns, etc., of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Egersheld without warning or compensation, I again requested the government to take proper measures. These properties cost the Railway over $5,000,000 and should not be seized in such an arbitrary way, even they happened to be in a place under the rule of the Soviet. As a matter of fact, no time was given even for the Chinese Eastern to make arrangements with the shippers, whose goods were in the godowns and under our care and responsibility. The land upon which these godowns were built was either granted by the old Tzarist government to, or leased by, the Chinese-Eastern Railway Company. Such declarations and such summary seizure of private property of course should be given attention.

Concerning the actual seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by force I believe the Soviet leaders are too wise to make such an attempt. It would not only alienate the feeling of the Chinese people who have been most sympathetic toward Russia even during her worst days of trial, but would also shock all the civilized nations which she can hardly afford to do when she needs all her efforts and all the outside support she can get in the rehabilitation of the country. Moreover, I do not believe that the leaders of the Soviet would be untrue to their open and repeated declarations in which they publicly renounced the piratical policy of the Tzarist regime. Besides, whatever force can obtain can only be of a temporary nature. To seize the Railway by force, even successful, will bring about such misery and hatred to all concerned that the temporary satisfaction can hardly make up for the loss. I, therefore, firmly believe that the Soviet leaders will not feel justified to attempt it. Political, legal, moral and economic reasons are all against such an attempt.

6. *What Is the Proper Course to Take?*

Although the Chinese Eastern Railway is entirely a private concern acccording to its agreements, yet it has a great bearing upon the political and economic relations between China and Russia. Since there is considerable feeling that the present status quo is not altogether satisfactory, what seems to be the right thing to do is for the parties, properly interested in the matter, to examine the contractual and practical aspects of the Chinese Eastern Railway question in a frank and above-board manner and endeavor to reach some fundamental solution of the question as a whole and in a large way, with a view of safe-guarding the interests of the concessors concessionars, the shareholders, the money-lenders and the country through which the railway runs. Above all things, the railway must be kept and run as a commercial highway wherewith shippers and travellers of all nations may be served on an equal basis. Politics, intrigue, imperialistic ambition, etc. should be completely barred out.

The Railway connects China and Russia. The two countries have the longest contiguous frontiers in the world which cannot be guarded by soldiers. Therefore, they must try to live as good neighbors. Neither can afford to do otherwise. Statesmen of both countries should keep the bigger question constantly in view and endeavor to settle, in a fundamental way, the Chinese Eastern Railway question itself, in so far as it concerns the two countries. Instead of a thorn of constant irritation as it has been since the day of its construction, the railway should once for all be made into a real carrier of commerce and good feeling between the two neighbors. To achieve this end, the parties properly concerned should try to get the bull by the horn and tackle the big points. That which all parties should avoid is to begin by quibbling and squabbling over miner details and mud-slinging against individuals which can only create misunderstanding and delay matters. Once the fundamental points are settled, the details will take care of themselves. I sincerely hope that honest and statesmanlike efforts will be made to establish some permanent and peaceful relations between China and Russia so that no soldiers will be needed for guarding the frontiers. The relations between the United States and Canada offer a good example. May the eventual settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question in so far as it concerns the two countries be a step forward in that direction.

Peking, January 15, 1923.

Colonel Stevens and the Technical Board on the Chinese Eastern R.R.

BY H. K. KWONG

IN November 1, 1922 the International Technical Board ceased to function as an international body of railway experts to watch over the interests of the Siberian railways and the Chinese Eastern Railway. It went out of existence so quietly that the world little knows of the important work it has done and the fact that to it the Chinese Eastern Railway owed its salvation from insolvency and breakdown in organization after the collapse of the Russian Imperial government.

There are two factors which preserved the integrity of the Chinese Eastern Railway and saved it from the destructive forces of Bolshevism. The one is the Technical Board and the other the supplementary agreement made between the Chinese government and the Russian shareholders of the line in 1920, which delivered it from politics and put it on a commercial basis.

The story of the Technical Board is so closely connected with that of the Chinese Eastern Railway that it could not be told independently. For the purpose of furthering its imperialistic schemes, the Russian government in 1896 entered into contract with China to build a railway connecting its Asiatic possessions through Chinese territory. It had never been used for any other purpose so long as it remained in the hands of the Russians. Although an international artery of trade of the highest importance, traversing over territory, the natural richness of which is unsurpassed, it had not been made into a paying concern during the twenty-four years of Russian control and management. It had always depended upon the Russian government for support, financial and otherwise.

Had the Russian government existed, this state of affairs might have continued without interruption until 36 years after its construction when it would be at China's option to purchase the Chinese Eastern Railway or at the end of 80 years when it would be returned to China free of charge. But Bolshevism cut short the life of the Russian Imperial rule and took away at the same time the foundation of support from the Chinese Eastern. At once this giant railway was as helpless as a new born baby. It existed for a time under the protection of the Omsk government, which proved to be a millstone on its neck rather than a pillar of support.

By 1918, the conditions of the Chinese Eastern were as bad as they could be. Financially bankrupt so much so that it could not meet its pay roll. The dwindling income was recklessly spent by its vice-president, General Horvart, in support of the White movement. At this time the Inter-Allied Expedition was decided upon to keep open the Usurri, Amour, Chinese Eastern and Siberian Railways in order to rescue the Czecho-Slovak prisoners. It was necessary to improve the railway situation, and the International Technical Board was established as a result.

It was the duty of the Board to advise and assist the Siberian and the Chinese Eastern Railways in technical and financial matters. It had no function of an administrative nature. Anything relating to the Railways, whether financial or technical—this it may be pointed out could be stretched to take in every activity of the Railways—was proper subject for discussion by the Board, and its decisions were transmitted to the Railway Administration for adoption.

On account of the power of the Bolsheviks, the International Technical Board could give its assistance only to the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Ussuri Railway. The latter is an extension of the Chinese Eastern, covering territory in which Japanese influence was paramount. The Board had, therefore, its seat in Harbin.

To the Technical Board, the powers represented sent their foremost engineers and railway experts, each power having one member. At its organization the following countries had representatives: China, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia. Italy and Czecho-Slovakia withdrew later. Col. John F. Stevens, the American member, who was then at Vladivostok as head of the Russian Railway Corps, was made the President. In this capacity he continued to work for the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the other railways till the last day of the Board. Much of the credit of the Board is due to this great engineer, who brought to Manchuria with him half a century of railway experience in America. His tact and knowledge solved many a knotty problem connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

China, too, had her best railway men on the Board. At one time or the other, China had as her representative Dr. Jeme Tien Yu, the great railway engineer, Dr. C. C. Wong, now the president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Dr. C. S. Liu, formerly director of the Railway Department, Ministry of Communications, and T. C. Yen, now Chief Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communications. These names are familiar to the Chinese public as their best railway experts both in the point of training and experience.

Immediately the Board went to work. It had before it a most difficult piece of work. The Chinese Eastern Railway was bankrupt, organization fell to pieces. Intrigues were rampant. Bolshevism had such a rapid spread eastward that it threatened to take hold of the employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway. And the line must be kept open to transport the Inter-Allied Expedition. The Chinese Eastern Railway required a vast sum of money to keep its wheels running. This the Technical Board at once supplied. Credit of the total sum of five million dollars gold was given to the Chinese Eastern. In addition to this the Chinese representative made for the line a loan of two million dollars Chinese currency from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. This financial assistance did not only save the Railway from insolvency but also prevented it from contracting undesirable loans which aimed to undermine its integrity.

Having thus taken care of the financial conditions of the line, the Board at the same time left no stone unturned to improve its technical situation. Being a line constructed and operated for political purpose, it had never been run efficiently. It was never more inefficient than at this time, broken up as it was by the downfall of the Imperial government. It stood in desperate need of modern operation and mechanical methods. A force of traffic and mechanical inspectors, composed of Chinese and Americans, was stationed at the important points of the line to advise and assist the Russian engineers and traffic men. These inspectors like the Board itself had no administrative functions. They made investigations and reported to the Board, which in turn made its suggestions to the Railway Administration. These suggestions have led to many improvements in the service. Accidents, which are unavoidable in the severe Manchurian winter, have become less. In short, modern railway practices have come to take the place of archaic methods.

Outside of the technical and financial assistance given to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Board served another useful purpose, which was of incalculable value. It served as an organ in which conflicting views were aired and adjusted. In a land like North Manchuria where the interests of several nations come into powerful conflicts, intrigues and misunderstandings were abundant. Intrigues thrive in the dark and misunderstanding begets misunderstanding. The Board, by having representatives from all the interested powers, brought differences of views into the open. Reason was given more room, intrigues found little nourishment in the broad day light of public opinion.

By arguing the question out in the open, the Board had found it possible to check many proposals made with the aim to undermine the integrity of the Chinese Eastern Railway. For instance, the Japanese proposal to supervise the Harbin-Changchun Section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Take another case of the Japanese desire to have technical control of the telegraphic line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Concession on this point would deliver to Japanese control more than one thousand miles of telegraphic line and the Chinese Eastern Railway and all the people living inside of the Railway zone would have to depend on the Japanese for telegraphic communications, as the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1896 had, by contract with the Chinese government, the exclusive right to build and operate the telegraph inside the railway zone. Finally, it may be mentioned, the Japanese attempt to have the Yen adopted as the standard currency by the Chinese Eastern. Rouble had been the standard inside the Railway Zone until its depreciation. Other currencies then came in to take its place, among which were the Chinese dollar and the Japanese Yen. In view of the Chinese interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway and in view of the territorial right of China, there was no more reason for the Japanese desiring to have the Yen adopted by the Chinese Eastern than if the Chinese desired the Chinese dollar adopted by the Chosen Railways.

These and other proposals the Board checked. The Chinese representative was largely responsible, but great credit was due to the reasonableness and the spirit of fair play on the part of the other members of the Board. Let it be recorded here that in all the transactions of the Board, an unusual degree of reasonableness and openmindedness was

exhibited by each and every member. The integrity of the Chinese Eastern Railway was thus preserved and the line was saved from being made to serve the imperialistic scheme of another power as it had been made to serve that of Imperial Russia.

Inasmuch as the Technical Board owed its establishment to the Inter-Allied Expedition, it was provided in the instrument that established it that it was to be abolished on the withdrawal of the Expedition. The last of the foreign troops guarding the Railways withdrew last year when the Japanese government ordered its forces home in accordance with the understanding made at the Washington Conference. So the Technical Board closed its door to business last November, and the end of this influential organization was thus brought about.

To this small body of railway experts, composing the members of the Technical Board, the world owes much for keeping open one of the world's most important arteries of trade and for preserving the Chinese Eastern Railway to its rightful owners—China and Russia. The Board had functioned as it ought to have functioned and stopped when it should stop. The work done by the Board will long live in the memory of the people of North Manchuria and of all those who have been connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Peking, January 22, 1923.

Congressman Dyer Pledges Support to U. S. China Trade

Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress now visiting in China, pledged his support for further legislation necessary to improve the operation of the China Trade Act and other matters affecting the development of American trade in China and closer commercial relations of the United States and the Chinese Republic in an address before the American Chamber of Commerce held at the Union Club in Shanghai on January 17. Mr. Dyer was the principal sponsor of the China Trade Act in Congress and it was largely through his efforts that it became a law. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon which was attended by about 100 members of the Chamber and guests as well as the officers of the American Association of China. J. Harold Dollar, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and introduced Mr. Dyer as well as Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association who spoke briefly on behalf of the organization of which he is head.

Congressman Dyer's address dealt chiefly with his efforts to obtain enactment of the China Trade Act and showed that it was chiefly due to obstructions encountered in the U. S. Senate that the measure did not become a law in its original form. He stated however that the law finally passed constituted an excellent foundation for future legislation and expressed the belief that it would not be difficult to obtain further legislation improving the American trade position in China. He was roundly applauded when he stated that the excellent American freight and passenger ships now on the Pacific would be maintained whether the present Subsidy Bill now in Congress passed or not.

J. Harold Dollar, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in his introductory remarks thanked Congressman Dyer for his work on behalf of American interests in China and outlined briefly the various matters which it is proposed to discuss with Mr. Dyer in the hope of enlisting his support after his return to Washington. Among the matters mentioned was the necessity for the administration appointing properly qualified men to represent the U. S. government on the International Commission of Jurists to visit China this fall to investigate the subject of extraterritoriality, and also on the special commission to represent the United States on the Special Chinese Tariff conference in Shanghai this spring. The remission of the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to G. $15,000,000 for educational purposes was also recommended, but it was urged that the methods of expending the money be carefully safe-guarded in order to prevent squandering in the internal Chinese political warfare. It was also stated that the American government should be urged to attend closely to the present situation in China to the end that American interests be protected and placed on a sound footing similar to that of other foreign interests in China.

U. S. Now World's Biggest Exporter of Domestic Products

The big gains in the exports of the United States in the month of October, just announced, are extremely interesting in their suggestions as to the future of our export trade and its present relation to that of other great exporting countries. The total exports of October, 1922, exceed those of any month in the past one and one-half years. The total $372,000,000, and are not only the biggest of any one of the past 18 months but are nearly 20% above those of the immediately preceding month, 33% greater than in the opening month of the calendar year, 35% more than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, and actually exceed by $29,000,000 the total of the corresponding month of last year. In fact, the gains in our exports in recent months placed the United States clearly at the head of the world's list of exporters of domestic products.

This big increase in our export figure for October is especially interesting in view of the fact that the chief gains in recent months have occurred in manufactures in which our manufacturers and exporters are fighting to retain the share which they gained in world markets during the war. The September figures of exports, the latest for which details are available, showed big increases in the exports of manufactures, which totaled $142,000,000 in that month, against $119,000,000 in the same month of the preceding year, and formed 46% of the domestic exports of September, 1922, against 37% in the same month of last year, and 43% in the corresponding month preceding the war.

Still another evidence of the gains which we are making in our export trade is found in a comparison of our October exports with those of other countries. Great Britain, which is now our chief rival in world markets for manufactures, shows an actual decline of about $10,000,000 in her October exports of domestic products when compared with the immediately preceding month, while our own figures of October show a gain of $59,000,000 over the immediately preceding month. British domestic exports for October totaled $294,000,000 against about $366,000,000 of domestic exports from the United States in the same month. British domestic exports in October, 1922, fall about $9,000,000 below those of the same month of 1921, while our own domestic exports are about $18,000,000 above those of the same month of last year. For the 10 months ending with October, 1922, British domestic exports totaled $2,896,000,000, while our own domestic exports in the same period totaled approximately $3,050,000,000.

The United States now stands clearly at the head of the list of world's exporters of domestic products while prior to the war we held second rank, the British exports of domestic products in 1913 having exceeded ours by more than $100,000,000, while our own domestic exports in the 10 months of 1922 exceeded those of Great Britain by about $150,000,000 and are far in excess of those of any other country. From the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank, N. Y.

American Life Insurance Company Reports Good Business for First Year

The Asia Life Insurance Company in its annual statement published elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* shows a favorable business in spite of the internal political situation and general trade depression prevalent in China during the year. According to the statement of W. R. Rice, vice-president and general manager, insurance to the amount of more than $4,000,000 was written during the year which began with September 1, 1921. The capital and surplus of the company now amounts to $231,304.54 the company has set aside a policy holders' reserve fund of $95,516.46 to cover the payment of claims. The company is incorporated under American law which is said to be stricter on the subject of life insurance than the laws of most countries.

Mr. Rice in discussing the progress of his company in its first year was optimistic regarding the future of life insurance in China and stated that all four of the offices of the company in Shanghai, Peking, Hankow and Canton reported good business and that a fifth office in Tsinanfu soon would be opened. The branches are all under foreign management. "It is our aim," Mr. Rice stated, "to make our organization of increasing public benefit, not only by the insurance facilities that we offer, but by educational propaganda in the promotion of thrift and hygiene." In a brief discussion of life insurance in the United States, Mr. Rice said that in America there are over 40,000,000 life insurance policies in force aggregating over G. $50,000,000,000 and more than G. $750,000,000 is distributed annually in claims.

Mr. Rice is sailing for the United States on the *s.s. President Cleveland* on January 24 in the interest of the Asia Life Insurance Company and hopes to perfect certain arrangements that will be of benefit to the company and increase its facilities for service to policyholders.

The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH. D.

Editor, North China Star, Tientsin, Formerly Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China.

(*Continued from last issue*)

V

After the Twenty-one Demands became more and more of a public issue, both in the Washington Conference and throughout the country, the Chinese people's representatives in Washington issued, on January 27, "The Chinese People's Manifesto on the Twenty-one Demands," copies of which were distributed to the press and public. The manifesto said:

"The Twenty-one Demands imposed on China by Japan in 1915 constitute the most flagrant act of aggression on China in the entire history of China's foreign relations and remain today the most deadly assault on the integrity of the Republic of China and a sure cause of disturbance of peace in the Far East.

How flagrant and how deadly the Twenty-one Demands are can be shown by a brief summary of their contents. One group of these Demands sought to force on China the employment of "influential Japanese as advisors on political, financial, and military affairs," joint Sino-Japanese police administration in "important places" throughout China, purchase from Japan of half of the arms and munitions needed by China or establishment of joint Sino-Japanese arsenals in China, and the cession to Japan of exclusive rights in the construction of several railways in Central China and of preferential economic rights in the province of Fukien. Through another group and its resulting treaty and notes, Japan obtained extensive mining rights, preferential rights for the construction of new railways, rights for Japanese commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises throughout the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria and the continued occupation and lease of the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny to the year 1997 A. D. and continued control of the South Manchurian Railway to the year 2002 A. D. By a third group, Japan compelled China to bind herself not to lease any port along the whole coast of China to any third power. The remaining two groups and their resultant treaties and notes secured for Japan the control of the most important iron works in China and of the former German leasehold and rights and interest in Shantung.

The Demands being of this nature, what was the manner of their imposition? On January 18, 1915, without the least provocation, the Japanese Minister at Peking presented to the President of China the formidable document of the Twenty-one Demands. In making the presentation, he enjoined on the President to keep them secret on the penalty of suffering "serious consequences." Throughout the negotiations, intimidation was used. To secure their final acceptance, Japan delivered on May 7, 1915, an ultimatum which concluded with these words: "In case the Imperial povernment fail to receive from the Chinese government, before 6 P. M. of May 9, a satisfactory response to their advice they will take such independent action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Such are the Twenty-one Demands; such is the manner of their imposition. On both, the moral judgment of America has put big question marks. In an identic note to the Chinese and Japanese governments, the American government said:

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Imperial Japanese government and the government of China and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the Imperial Japanese government that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the governments of Japan and China impairing the treaty rights of the U. S. and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy."

What is the nature of the "circumstances of the negotiations?" Do the Demands impair the treaty rights of America, the integrity of the Republic of China, and the Open Door? The moral conscience of civilized mankind, the Chinese people believe, cannot but declare that the "circumstances" mark the "negotiations" as international highway robbery, and that so long as the Twenty-one Demands and their resultant treaties and notes remain, it is farcical to speak of the integrity of China or of the Open Door.

The President of the United States, in his formal invitation to the Powers to attend the Conference, voiced the hope that the Conference may arrive at such common understandings on the Pacific and Far Eastern problems "as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples." The Chinese people declare that the original purpose of the Conference will be accomplished only when it abrogates in their entirety the Twenty-one Demands.

(Signed)

Dr. Monlin Chiang, representative of the United Chambers of Commerce and the United Educational Associations of the Republic of China.

Lone Liang, representative of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Workers' Unions, Student's Central Union, and the League of Nations' Society in Great Britain.

Tang En Liang, Hsu Shou-Jen, Representatives of Shantung Province.

P. C. Chang, Representative of Tientsin.

C. Y. Tung, L. C. Cha, C. C. Hsiang, representatives of the Chinese Students' Committee on Washington Conference.

P. H. Penn, representative of All-America Chinese League.

S. Y. Ho, representative of Shantung Students' Association in the United States of America.

The interest of the press on the Twenty-one Demands was retained until the final action of the committee; On February 1st, Mr. Fox said in the *Washington Post:*

"The only outstanding problem is then the so-called Manchurian question or the treaty of 1915 commonly referred to as the twenty-one demands. Mr. Hughes has not yet divulged how the American delegation expects to handle this question. His action will probably be governed by developments incident to Japan's anticipated explanation of her position."

On February 3rd, Mr. Fox wrote:

"The Twenty-one Demands, in the form of the treaty of 1915 between China and Japan, were called formally before the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions yesterday by Secretary Hughes. This subject was regarded by many as of such a delicate nature that doubt was expressed as to whether it would really be dealt with at the conference. But Mr. Hughes, mindful of the fact that America's formal protest of 1915 still remains unanswered, firmly but tactfully brought the matter before the committee in the belief that it, like other delicate international problems, was capable of a practical solution with due regard to the rights of all concerned.

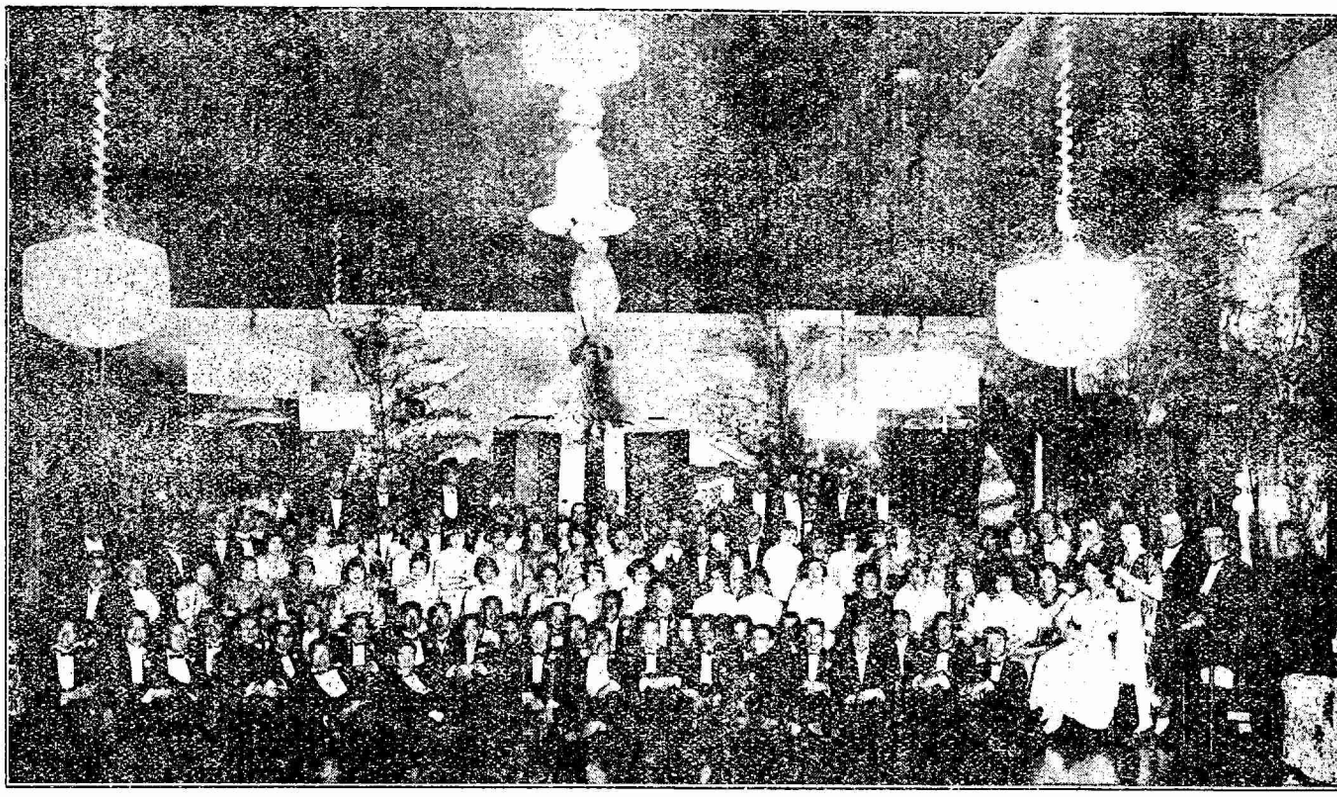
Baron Shidehara presented Japan's case and took occasion at the outset to announce several modifications in Japan's position, especially in reference to the international aspect of her actions in 1915.

He declared, first, that Japan is ready to throw open to joint activity of the international consortium the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital in regard to the construction of railways in south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia and to loans to be secured on taxes in those regions.

Second, that Japan has no intention of insisting upon her preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in south Manchuria.

Third, that Japan is ready to withdraw the reservation she made at the time of signing the 1915 treaty that group 5 of the original demands should be postponed for further negotiations.

Annual Party of Chinese Returned Students' Fraternity



The above is a flash-light photograph taken at the annual party of the 飛集 "Flip-Flap" fraternity, a social organization composed of Chinese students in the United States. The organization was formed in 1910 at Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister to Washington and London and recently Foreign Minister, being one of the promoters. The organization has a membership of about 150 at the present time with chapters in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and in the United States. Members can be taken in only in the United States. About 200 persons attended the annual party in Shanghai this year. Chinese students have been admitted to American social "Greek-letter" fraternities in the United States, but this has not prevented them from forming one of their own.

Group 5 contained the most exacting of all the original demands, and it is generally admitted that if China had acceded to them she would have become virtually a dependency of Japan.

Baron Shidehara further called attention to the fact that all matters relating to Shantung, contained in the 1915 treaties and notes, had now been definitely adjusted.

Of the modifications announced, the second is by far the most important. As to the third, the Japanese themselves have long since given up any serious idea of attempting to revive group five, which she did not press even under the conditions which obtained in 1915.

Dr. Wang, of the Chinese delegation, in answer to Baron Shidehara, denied that the mere fact that the Chinese asked for an abrogation of the treaties would imply that they recognized their validity. He said that the Chinese considered the state of things arising under treaties as a de facto situation without any legal recognition on the part of China. He added that the statement of Baron Shidehara was a very important one and requested the right to make a detailed reply. All the delegates agreed that the matter be postponed until today's meeting.

China's chief contention against the validity of the 1915 treaties is that they were signed by her under duress as the result of a 48 hour ultimatum from Japan without any pretext at provocation. It is admitted that duress does not invalidate a treaty of peace imposed on a defeated state.

But it is pointed out that not one of the eight nations, other than China, assembled at the conference has during the past 50 years signed a treaty under duress. Furthermore, it is emphasized that during the past 20 years the only treaty which China herself has signed under duress is the one which she now wishes to have abrogated."

On February 4th, Mr. Fox wrote in the *Washington Post*:

"Yesterday's session of the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, which proved to be the last, was featured by the statements of Dr. Wang, of the Chinese delegation, and Secretary Hughes on the subject of the 1915 treaty and notes, popularly called the twenty-one demands. Baron Shidehara on Thursday set forth Japan's position and announced his government's readiness to make certain concessions.

Both Dr. Wang and Mr. Hughes accepted with expressions of appreciation the concessions made but each placed on record, from the standpoint of his own government, a reiterated protest against the stipulations of the treaties which Japan claims still to be in force. At the conclusion of their statements, the committee adopted unanimously a resolution to spread upon the official records of the plenary session the Japanese, Chinese and American declarations with the understanding that the rights of all powers are reserved with respect to those portions of the treaties which do not appear to have been expressly relinquished by the Japanese government.

Secretary Hughes' explanation of America's position on the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915 is generally regarded as one of the most forceful statements of the entire conference. In a tactful but direct manner, he subjected the statement of Baron Shidehara to a searching analysis. Thus, while expressing appreciation of Japan's proferred relinquishments, Mr. Hughes pointed out clearly that Japan's proposal to transfer her claim to any exclusive position in south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia to the international consortium would not be acceptible as the general right of the treaty powers in China could not be effectively restricted to the nationals of those countries which are participants in the work of the consortium.

Mr. Hughes read into the record the protest against the treaties of 1915 which the United States government made at the time they were being negotiated and he pointed out with reference to the rights which Japan did not relinquish in Baron Shidehara's statement

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of Thursday that America's position today is the same as it was when the State Department's first protest was issued.

The effect of the three statements is, first, that Japan relinquishes certain rights under the treaties and notes and that both China and the United States take formal notice of this fact, second, that China goes on record before the assembled conference with a protest against the remaining claims not relinquished by Japan and reserves the right to seek a solution on some future appropriate occasion and third, that the United States stands before the world as defending the principles of the open door against the infringements contained in the treaties of 1915.

The particular importance of the statement of Secretary Hughes is that it strengthens and enhances America's prestige in the Far East and demonstrates that so far as the United States is concerned the open door policy stands intact. In view of the concessions Japan has already made and the spirit of helpful conciliation the Japanese delegation has already shown, it is believed that the statement which Secretary Hughes yesterday made will have a far-reaching effect in bringing the Tokyo and Washington governments in full and friendly accord on this important question."

What Shanghai Sold to America during 1922

EXPORTS from Shanghai to the United States in 1922 were less by a few dollars than during 1921, according to the annual statement of the declared exports made public by the American Consulate-General this week.

The total exports to the United States last year amounted to G. $57,482,753 in comparison to G. $57,642,954 in 1921. Exports to the United States and all American possessions in both 1921 and 1922 were G. $59,000,000 for each year.

The leading items of the report including figures for 1922 are:

Articles	Unit of Quantity*	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.	1922 Quantities.	1922 Values.
Antimony:					
,, crude	Pounds	560,000	11,498	433,440	11,745
,, oxide	,,	940,800	38,829	139,600	5,084
,, regulus	,,	11,093,472	364,623	7.333,040	252,314
Art. works of:					
Antique porcelains		.....	25,239	.....	7,652
Pictures and Paintings		.....	6,403	.....	3,662
Jadeware		.....	32,136	.....	47,098
Other ornaments		.....	11,462	.....	119,589
Bristles	,,	88,073	141,526	269,933	337,788
Books		.....	17,399	.....	21,734
Brassware		.....	.....	.....	9,279
Casings:					
Hog	,,	714,710	368,910	904,209	714,306
Sheep	,,	372,579	9,945	3,750	6,048
Carpets	Sq. Yds.	22,575	115,568	29,307	196,479
Chemicals:					
Albumen	Pounds	94,000	35,281	.....	.....
Camphor	,,	743,127	323,859	969,312	562,258
Gallnuts	,,	15,629	2,269	137,960	12,793
Musk	Ounces	.....	63,217	.....	84,158
Rhubarb	,,	56,447	11,090	243,124	136,545
Canned goods		.....	3,681	.....	1,384
Coal, anthracite	Tons	.....	.....	800	7,055
Cotton, raw	Pounds	144,536	24,069	667,680	120,666
,, waste	,,	2,410,934	145,462	2,801,327	183,126
Cotton laces and embroideries		....	2,875,226	.....	2,805,428
Eggs, fresh	Dozen	924,430	170,748	249,420	33,459
,, dried	Pounds	3,802,339	1,207,976	3,587,547	1,462,749

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	Unit of Quantity	1921 *Quantities.*	1921 *Values*	1922 *Quantities.*	1922 *Values*
Egg products (frozen)	Pounds	5,839,241	579,960	5,145,517	598,729
Feathers	,,	1,895,950	319,936	2,730,074	561,215
,, (peacock)		.....	.....	.....	964
Fruit & nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	,,	1,763,170	61,580	168,100	7,250
,, unshelled	,,	516,480	16,035	120,000	4,391
Walnuts, shelled	,,	188,025	32,554	161,603	36,392
,, unshelled	,,	1,665,984	130,051	102,000	8,599
Gold bars	Ounces	869,957	17,030,915	367,189	10,736,813
,, coins	Pieces	.....	941,965	.....	837,402
Household and personal effects		.....	96,160	.....	192,761
Hair nets	Pounds	1,335,029	2,545,417	103,551	2,020,635
Hair, human	,,	4,034	774	241,158	78,077
Hats:					
Straw	Dozen	308,899	96,160	177,127	66,787
Rush	,,			469,755	184,760
Hides:					
Buffalo	Pieces	27,843	123,778	28,765	176,837
	Pounds	855,446			
Cow	Pieces	23,800	55,843	93,750	251,059
	Pounds	348,580		1,330,596	
Horse	Pieces	2,112	5,604	.....	.....
	Pounds	29,908			
Iron, pig	Tons	4,550	116,385	250	7,773
Jadeware		.....	.....	.....	87,904
Jewelry		.....	91,904	.....	5,000
Lamps, electric	Pieces	817,800	76,091	512,600	35,639
Lumber		.....	.....	.....	8,740
Lacquerware		.....	.....	.....	4,217
Leather goods		.....	.....	.....	4,926
Mats, dogskin	,,	25,200	26,389	86,871	138,280
Motor cars		.....	6,257	.....	8,650
Mah Jongg		.....	.....	.....	131,412
Oak board	Sup. ft.	.....	.....	55,143	4,845
Oils:					
Camphor	Pounds	101,051	6,841	475,426	35,338
Wood	,,	729,893	75,204	2,724,464	254,178
Porcelain		.....	53,334	.....	62,315
Peas	Pounds	876,998	47,027	271,177	6,538
Poultry, etc.	,,	49,067	24,872	24,219	8,132
Quebracho Extract	Pounds	.....	.....	2,258,596	65,348
Silk, raw	,,	3,947,161	19,973,743	2,837,674	21,035,131
,, wild	,,	635,492	1,575,885	693,414	2,655,236
,, waste	,,	1,751,908	1,102,481	1,266,651	886,445
Silk piece goods		.....	43,655	.....	53,613
Silk embroideries		.....	14,559	.....	3,816
Silk misc. manufacture		.....	88,866	.....	62,169
Pongees		.....	1,228,158	.....	1,095,577
Cocoons (pierced)		.....	28,924	.....	49,585
Skins & Furs:					
Deer & Doe	Pieces	396,450	223,567	147,370	92,083
Goat & Kid	,,	3,655,058	1,353,267	4,571,287	3,272,634
Sheep & Lamb	,,	36,777	30,022	54,687	173,509
Fox	,,	45	418	990	6,639
Kolinsky	,,	.....	.....	43,269	94,391
Mink	,,	.....	.....	80,950	106,496
Marmot	,,	.....	.....	15,920	9,655
Squirrel	,,	53,573	37,369	13,970	15,100
Mouflon	,,	.....	.....	10,797	26,653
Weasel	,,	852,344	375,671	739,036	708,256
Sable	,,	15	1,387	12	852
Raccoon	,,	.....	.....	28,500	54,023
Hare & Rabbit	,,	.....	.....	75,120	12,300
Pahmi	,,	.....	.....	6,284	3,256
Sesame seeds	Pounds	666,000	25,411	244,533	9,615
Tea	,,	16,616,831	2,078,566	14,671,184	1,942,146
Tobacco leaf	,,	43,576	12,449	44,345	7,985
Wool, sheep's	,,	6,580,760	594,303	7,777,430	1,039,225
All other articles			286,801	.....	292,058
			Total.....	$57,642,954	$57,482,753

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Summary	value	values
To the United States of America	57,642,954	57,482,753
To the Philippine Islands	1,031,393	1,081,013
To the Hawaii Islands	52,989	74,641
Returned American Goods to the United States of America.	254,427	632,328
There were no declared Exports to Porto Rico; the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.		

American Schools in Orient Form Organization

A great step forward in the education of American children in the Orient was taken during the Christmas vacation, when fourteen representatives of the various American schools met for a three day conference at the Shanghai American School. The problem of the education of American children has passed from being a question of individual schools and has become a problem of the Orient. There are now eleven American schools which maintain High School departments and a larger number which maintain only primary or grade schools. The advancement of the different schools is inseparably tied up the one with the other. Most of these schools are co-operative undertakings, some supported by several missions, others supported jointly by missionary and business organizations. One of the larger schools is supported by a single mission and two have organizations supporting them.

The Conference opened on Wednesday, December 27, at nine a.m., and Albert H. Stone, principal of the Kuling School, was elected chairman. The Conference was much saddened and its effectiveness diminished by the tragic death in Peking of Dr. Walter E. Hoffsommer, principal of the Tokyo School. Dr. Hoffsommer was the dean of American School Principals in the Orient and had been expected to take the leading part in the conference. He was en route to Shanghai, bringing with him moving pictures illustrating the work in the Tokyo School and had visited the American schools in Korea and in North China during the few days previous to his death. The pictures were brought on by Mr. Tuttle, principal of the Peking School, and were exhibited on Thursday night, together with other pictures from the Shanghai School.

Problems discussed were: securing teachers from America, school records, programs for physical, moral and social training, curriculum and text-books, finances, intelligence and achievement tests, student government and methods of cooperation between schools.

Considerable work along the line of standardization of curriculum and text-books for American Schools in the Orient had already been done and the Conference appointed a committee with Mr. Tuttle, of Peking, as chairman, to carry on these efforts. The teachers for three schools are already secured by one central committee in New York. The Conference unanimously approved the suggestion that the scope of this committee be enlarged by the organization of sub-committees for interviewing teachers in different parts of the United States and that their services be placed at the disposal of any school desiring to make use of them. A finance committee with Julean Arnold as chairman was appointed to study the financial problems of the schools and the general problems of securing funds both in China and in the United States.

The Conference was unanimous in feeling the need of a permanent organization. The last day a brief constitution was adopted under the name of "The Association of Schools for American Children in the Orient." Officers elected were: Julean Arnold, president, Graham R. Tench, vice-president and Willard W. Bartlett, secretary-treasurer. It was decided to hold a second meeting during the spring of 1924 and a business committee was appointed to arrange for such a conference.

Those present at the Conference were:

Melsom S. Tuttle, Principal, Peking American School, Miss Mary E. Smith, Principal, Tientsin American School, R. T. Evans, Member Board of Directors, Tientsin, American School, Leonard W. Menzi, Principal Tunghsien, North China American School, Miss Mary Beard, North China American School, Tunghsien, Albert H. Stone, Principal, Kuling American School, Miss Mabel Culter, Principal, Hillcrest School, Nanking, P. L. Gillett, Chairman, Board of Directors, Hillcrest School, Nanking, Willard W. Bartlett, Principal, Shanghai American School, Miss Frances L. Taylor, Grade Supervisor, Shanghai American School, David L. Soltau, Principal Pyengyang Foreign School, Korea, Mrs. David L. Soltau, Pyengyang Foreign School, Korea, Graham R. Tench, Principal, Canadian Academy, Kobe, Japan, Mrs. S. R. Tench, Canadian Academy, Kobe, Japan.

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Working pressure, 170 pounds
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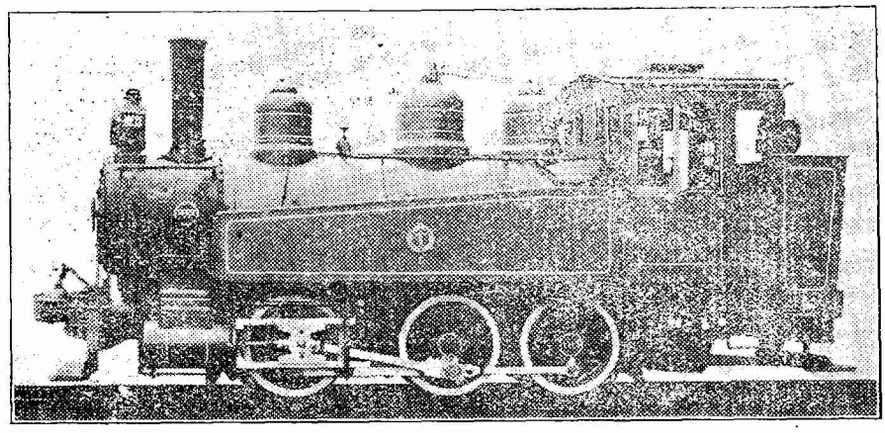
Weight, 72,700 pounds



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23-335

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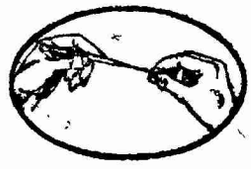

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Industrial Worker Arrives in Shanghai

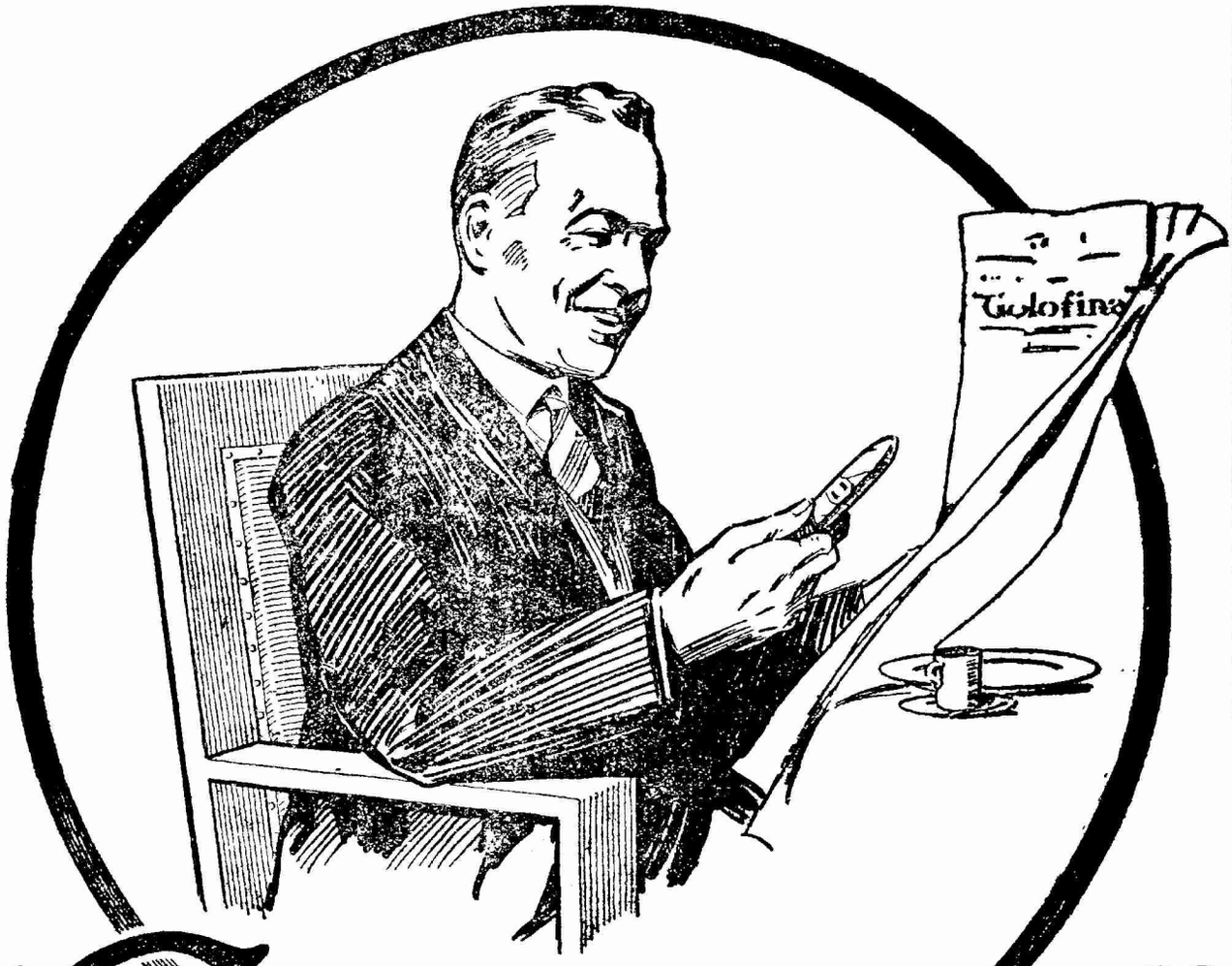
Miss Mary Dingman

Miss Mary Dingman, industrial secretary of the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, arrived in Shanghai recently. Miss Dingman has been in America for some weeks, and will be in the Orient until some time in the late summer when she sails for Australasia. In the next few months she will travel through east-central China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan. During the past summer Miss Dingman organized an International Summer School on Industrial Conditions under the patronage of the Y. W. C. A. This school, held for six weeks at Tudor House, London, was the first of its kind. Students were present from sixteen different European countries and from America, many of them being accredited by their governments. They were drawn from the ranks of the leaders and teachers and makers of public opinion, who were especially interested in the industrial problem from the Christian point of view.

Miss Dingman was born and educated in the United States, but from her study and working experience she has developed an unusually international quality of mind. Miss Dingman is the first representative of the World's Y. W. C. A. to visit China in fourteen years, and although her mission here is mainly to learn at first hand the changing industrial conditions of the Far East, she will also make a point of visiting as many of the twelve cities and eighty-four student centers of Association work as is possible.

Another American Firm Incorporates under China Trade Act

The first American firm in China and the second to incorporate under the China Trade Act is the China Coast Transportation Company, Ltd. Fed. Inc. U. S. A., which filed its papers with Frank Rhea, China Trade Act Registrar in Shanghai this week. The China Coast Transportation Company, Ltd. Fed. Inc. U. S. A. is engaged in the transportation business and operates ships on the Yangtsze River. The incorporators are, C. L. Seitz, Hugo Reiss, W. I. Eisler, E. Evensen, and E. H. Grooms. The Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Fed. Inc. U. S. A. of New York was the first concern to incorporate under the new law filing its papers with the Department of Commerce at Washington.



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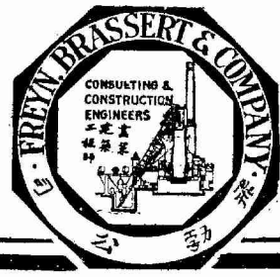

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Tin Mines in China

Up to date, there is only one tin mining company that has registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and is being worked by modern methods according to a recent statement of the government Bureau of Economic information. This is the Kokiu Tin Smelting and Mining Company in Kokiu Hsien, Mengtze District, Yunnan Province. It is a Semi-Provincial-Government enterprise. Its annual production is about two thousand tons. Tin is also produced in the provinces of Hunan, Szechuan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, but the mines there are all worked by native methods and no statistics concerning them are available.

Westinghouse Representative on Tour of Far East

Carl G. Schluederberg, assistant to the managers of the supply and merchandising departments of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and special representative of that company in foreign countries, recently arrived in Shanghai to study business conditions, investigating especially the possibilities of expansion of the market for household appliances. Mr. Schluederberg plans to depart on Sunday to visit South China and the Philippines, after which he will return to Shanghai on his way to North China.

Mr. Schluederberg is well-known in American electro-chemical circles and a graduate from the School of Electrical Engineering of Cornell University in 1902, and in that year joined the Westinghouse Company. He has done research work along electro-chemical lines and did post-graduate work at Cornell, receiving the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, and chemistry. He spent some time abroad on special investigations and was connected at one time with the Carnegie Steel Company and later the United Coal Company in metallurgical and electrical engineering work. He is a member of a number of engineering firms and president of the American Electric and Chemical Society.

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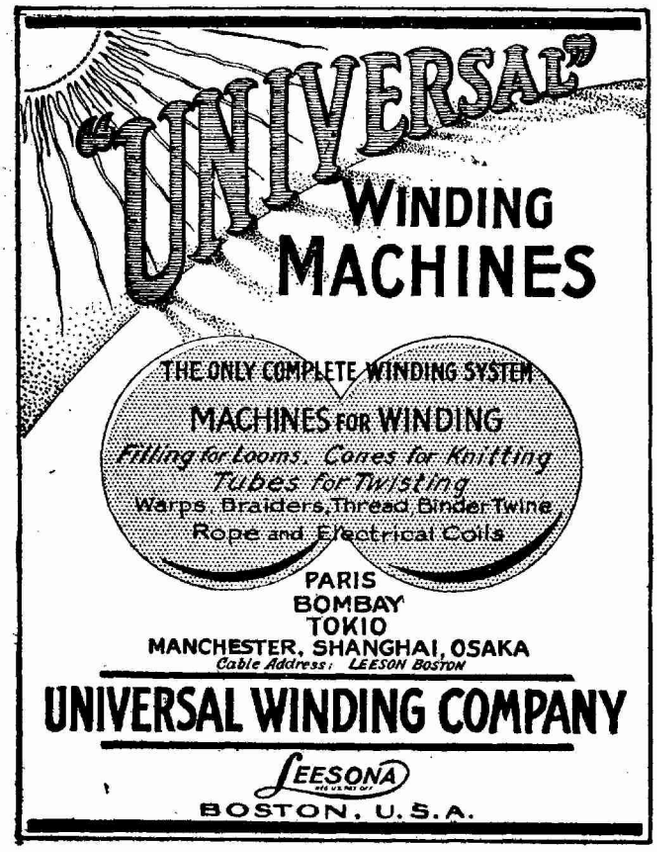

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23-340

Men and Events

Prof. H. S. Quigley of the History department of Tsing Hua College, Peking, was in Shanghai last week on his way to Canton.

Charles Beecher Warren, American Ambassador to Japan, is planning to depart within a short time for the United States. Mr. Warren recently resigned his post at Tokio.

William Young, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. has arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of the Asia Life Insurance Co. Mr. Young is a graduate of Syracuse University and previous to coming to China was connected with the Hupmobile Co.

"The Religion of the Chiang," is the subject of a lecture written by the Rev. Thomas Torrance and read by the Rev. G. Carleton Lacy, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, January 18, in the hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

A son William Franklin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, at their home, 26 Dexter Street, Waltham, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, December 6. Mr. Lowell is representative in China of Saco-Lowell manufacturers of textile goods. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell plan to return to China in February.

Dr. Fong F. Sec. of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, who has just returned from a trip to America and Europe, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the board of directors of the Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association, at the association building, 120 Szechuen Road, on Monday afternoon, January 15.

The election of members to the French Municipal Council, Shanghai, took place on Wednesday, January 17. The French candidates elected for office were: A. Chapeaux, and Dr. E. Tartois, ex-councillor. The foreign candidates elected were: W. J. N. Dyer, F. Schwyzer, ex-councillor, and H. J. Sheridan, of the Standard Oil Company.

R. T. McDonnell was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin at the annual meeting of the Chamber recently held. Other officers elected include, F. F. Spielman, first vice-president: C. J. Donnell, second vice-president; A. B. Fisk, treasurer, and William T. Collins, secretary. The new board of directors chosen consists of A. T. Harr, C. J. Fox, E. K. Lowry, L. O. McGowan and Dr. D. B. Nye.

Beginning on Wednesday, January 17, there will be a week's observance in the United States known as "Thrift Week." It is observed nationally and is carried on in China through the Y. M. C. A. along with the help of commercial, educational, and religious organizations in other cities. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai is observing it here. The idea originated in memory of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, who was a great thrift advocate.

Commander G. D. Musso, Italian barrister-at-law, Shanghai, returned recently after a tour of Europe. Com. Musso stated that Italy was no longer in danger of the Bolshevik epidemic and the great body of people in Italy have full faith in the Fascisti rule, was the decision he reached from observation. While in Italy Com. Musso met and conversed with Signor Mussolini, the Premier of Italy and said he had great faith as to his ability in handling affairs successfully, shown by his level-headed, patriotic and sincere views.

An appropriation of G. $25,000 for emergency relief has been given by the American Red Cross for refugee relief work in Manchuria and China, according to an announcement by the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross in Shanghai this week. Morgan Palmer, of the Salt Gabelle, Kirin, will be in charge of the relief work and has started a preliminary survey of the relief needed. From the report it is learned that there are approximately 53,000 Russian refugees in Manchuria, China and Korea who are mostly centered around Mukden, Kirin, and Hunchunfu.

The death occurred on Sunday, January 14, of Captain William Henry Lunt, at his home, 92 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai. Captain Lunt was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was born on November 24, 1848. He came to China in 1872, as second officer of an American ship *Cashmere*. He joined the firm of Russell and Company, and remained in their fleet until it was sold to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which company he has been responsible for making one of the leading Chinese shipping companies on the coast. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Jesse Lunt, prominent member of the American community, two sons and a daughter in China, Carroll Lunt, William Lunt, and Mrs. Stedman, and a brother and three sisters in Malden, Mass. He was seventy-four years old at the time of his death.

John Huston Finley of New York, noted educator and editor, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly. Mr. Finley is coming as a representative of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, whose object is to establish world peace through the churches of the world. This follows

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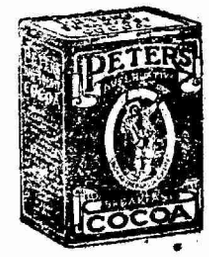

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out the line of work undertaken by the Fellowship of Reconciliation Churches of America. He will bring messages from America to the churches in China. Mr. Finley has had wide experience in lecturing as well as newspaper work and for a time was connected with the *New York Times* as its associate editor, and is the author of several books on various subjects, one based on his experiences when in charge of the American Red Cross in Palestine and the Near East. He holds degrees from Knox College, John's Hopkins, Park College, Princeton, Tulane, Williams, Hobart, University of Wisconsin, Columbia University, Colgate and Brown University. Mr. Finley will visit in China the following cities, accompanied by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick: Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, Amoy, and Canton.

Head of American Newspaper Group Coming to Shanghai

The report this week that E. W. Scripps, head of the Scripps-McRae newspaper syndicate is planning to visit Shanghai next month has aroused considerable discussion in newspaper circles owing to the fact that Mr. Scripps has long had in mind a plan for establishing an American newspaper in this city. The Scripps league of newspapers is probably second to Hearst in the ownership of newspapers in the United States. The United Press, the large news gathering organization, is also owned by the Scripps interests. Mr. Scripps became interested in the newspaper situation in China through Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, his personal friend. Mr. Scripps is traveling on his private yacht, the *Ohio* and with him are Mrs. Scripps, Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Howard, and a number of friends. Thomas F. Millard, former editor of the *China Press* and of *Millard's Review*, is also expected in Shanghai early next month.

Views In Review

The question is——is the occupation of the Ruhr working?

To get a glimpse of the currents of the age deep students look in Wells.

The trouble with Germany and Russia is that they can't give their monies worth.

China is getting up-to-date, running her civil war right through the winter season.

Some think the French are going to blacken a page of their history with Ruhr coal.

The reason the fighting is growing so hot in the South is that the Sun is shining again.

A mighty conflict must be going on in Canton; the reports from there even conflict.

The organization of a fishermen's union for protection against pirates just goes to show that everybody is after the poor fish.

America is hearing a big argument over the question of whether a college education is a paying proposition. Why not ask father?

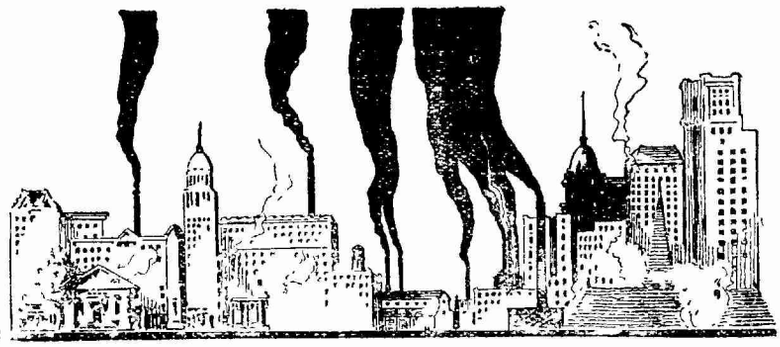
Speaking of American efficiency——France went over to collect her war debts in coal, but Uncle Sam sat right at home and got his in hot air.

The commercial writer who said the bottom had been reached in post-war trade probably knew of several traders who had hit the bottom.

An official announcement from Lausanne informs the world that Turkey will help no man escape his wife——Maybe Turkey won't but plenty of chickens will.

On the theory that the shedding of blood angers the gods butchers in China have been ordered to stop slaughtering hogs and in some places the killing of cattle may be stopped soon if the drought isn't broken. If it doesn't rain soon they may have to stop the war.

R. C. B.



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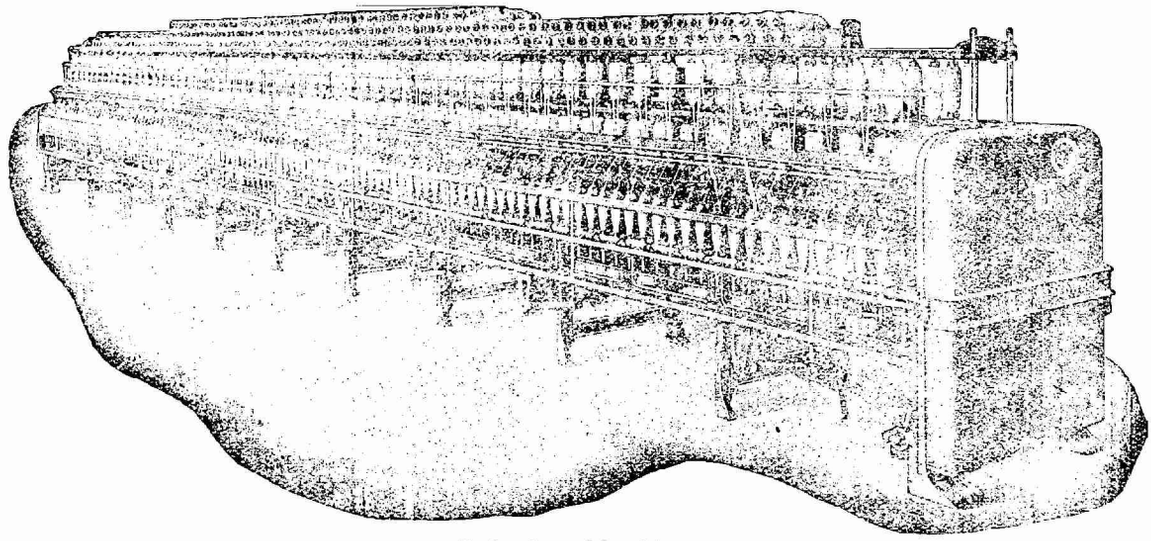

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Agents in China

News from Central China

Considerable consignments of tea dust are being shipped from Hankow to London. The explanation given for this is that stocks of cheaper grade teas at home have run short.

The International Anti-Opium Association held a conference on Sunday in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. in order to discuss the question of how to prevent the importation of Kweichow opium into the port.

The N. K. K. str. *Yohyang Maru*, just before arriving at her hulk here from Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, ran aground upon a bank opposite the first wharf in the Special Administrative District, ex-German Concession.

According to the local native press, after repeated negotiations between the Consular Body of Ichang and General Yang Shen, the Szechuanese general has agreed to cancel his salt-tax surcharge in the Upper Yangtze region.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is being formed by a group of representatives of various nationalities in Hankow. The inaugural meeting will be held next Thursday in the Victoria Hall to which all interested are requested to attend. The charter membership will include a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese.

The annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society for China will be held in Hankow next Friday in the Union Church Hall. The chair will be taken by the Rev. John Wallace Wilson, of the London Missionary Society. An annual report of the progress of the Society in the past year will be read by the Rev. G. A. Clayton. Rev. C. W. Allan will deliver an address on the occasion.

There has been quite a strong demand for Chinese bristles in Hankow for immediate shipments abroad. The stock at this season is very limited, and in consequence of the unusual demand the prices have advanced by almost forty percent. Chinese bristle dealers are trying to get all available stocks from the interior, and several large shipments will be sent abroad after the China New Year.

On and after January 15, the three steampship companies on the Yangtze River, Butterfield & Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd, and the China Marchants Steam Navigation Company, will further advance their freight rates in spite of a previous announcement for increase on account of the necessity of providing for lighterage service at this low water season. The advance applies on all cargo, lighterage being necessary to loading points below Hankow.

The monthly meeting of the Crystal Club of Hankow was held last Tuesday, January 9, in the house of A. Lecomte, French Consul-General, Mr. and Mrs. Lecomte being the host and hostess of the evening. A paper on "China in French Literature" was read by Consul-General Lecomte. The members present were: Dr. H. J. Shu, A. T. Beltchenke, Wong Kwong, P. N. Liu, E. G. Murdoch, J. H. Williams, G. S. Moss, T. H. Chen, C. Bos, and Peter S. Jowe.

A Ten Mile Cross Country Run was held last Saturday in Wuchang under the auspices of the Hupeh Athletic Meet Committee. Twenty-two boys joined in the long distance run, and only one of them dropped out before the finish. The first and second prizes were won by two boys from the Government Technical College, while the third went to the Government Teachers' College. The Union Normal College and the Wesley College got the fourth and fifth places.

The Buddhists Society of Hankow is holding special prayer session in their efforts to pray for rain to relieve the long dry weather. The ceremonies begin daily at 2 a. m. until the next noon, and all votaries are keeping up the prayers until the rain falls. Through their efforts the Tuchun, who has already placed under ban the local butchery so as to propitiate the God of Rain, will issue another order calling all restaurants to halt their business until the relief comes.

January 11—All workers, men and women, of the British Cigarette Co. Ltd who went on strike on January 3 with a number of demands for labor rights will be paid off tomorrow and day after tomorrow, and after that the British Cigarette Factory will be closed. The management decided not to negotiate any further, it being impossible to do business along such lines as the coolies demanded.

A few weeks ago the Company voluntarily increased the wages of all their workers, in conformity with their general policy. The minimum wage for men is now $10.50 a month.

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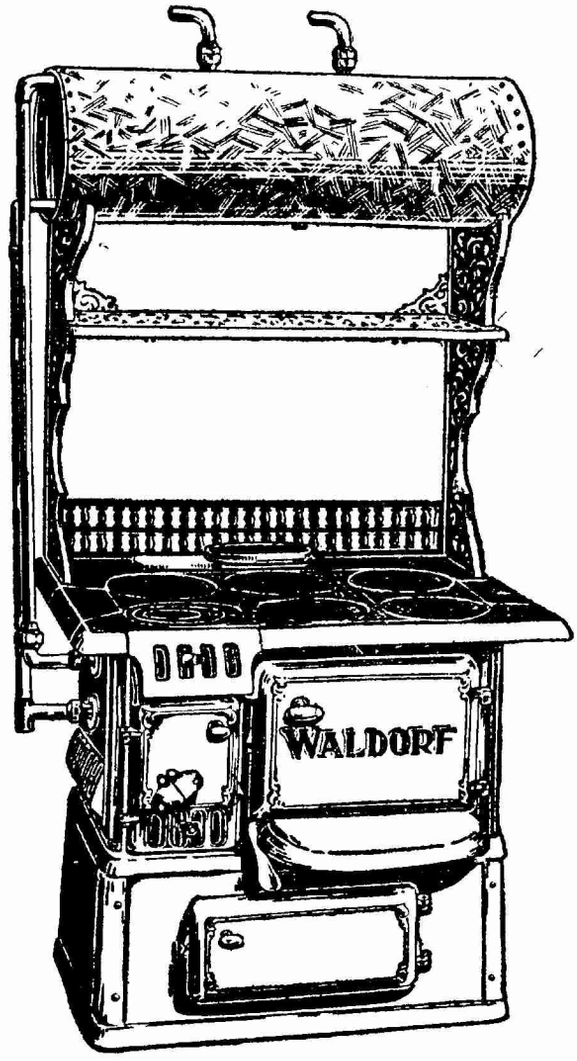
STOVES



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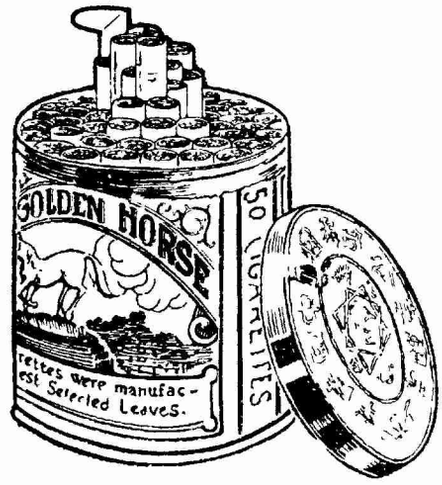

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TO-DAY?

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23-346

A rice allowance is paid to all workers on a sliding scale when the price of rice rises above $9.00 a picul. This means at the present time a rice allowance of about $0.60 a month for men on the lowest scale of wages. The actual minimum wage at the factory, including rice allowance amounts roughly to $11.—$10 a month.

Chinese servants in the employ of foreigners in Hankow have organized a Labor Club of their own, the inaugural meeting being held in the premises of the Hupeh Provincial Associated Labor Unions. At the first meeting the election of officers took place in the ordinary way, but it is alleged that few of those present were really servants of foreigners, the majority of them being the usual street Chinese and peace disturbers. The Chinese officials did not take any action to prevent the Club from being organized.

The situation in Honan is now somewhat improved. Some of the missionaries who left the province when brigandage was at its worst have now returned and so far have not been molested. It is feared, however, that conditions in the province cannot be really settled while the drought continues in the southern and western districts. Owing to this long-continued drought it was impossible to plant the Spring wheat. But it is later reported that smaller groups of bandits are continuing their nefarious job in the country.

Determined attempts are being made to circumvent the difficulties of winter navigation of the Upper Yangtse. Several new steamers have been built, whose main object is to be able to continue sailings when the larger ones can no longer make the journey in safety. The latest arrival is the new *Kiangnan*, commanded by Captain Bell-Syer, who has long and intimate knowledge of the river in all of its moods. The steamer was built by the Kiangnan Dock Co., Shanghai, and is built to carry about 160 tons of cargo on a draft of 5 feet. She left here on her maiden voyage on Christmas morning, and arrived back from Chungking on New Year's night, and has now gone up for the second time.

Mrs. P. Matson, of the Convenant Mission, died in Hwangchow, Hupeh, on the morning of December 29, 1922. Born in Wernland, Sweden, she taught school in Sweden for eight years prior to her coming to China in November 1891. In 1891 she was married to Rev. P. Matson, president and senior missionary of the Covenant Missionary Society with whom she has done missionary work in Fancheng and Siangyang, Hupeh, ever since that time. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her: Paul, Lieutenant in the U. S. Army since the war, Esther, missionary in the Girls' School of Siangyang, and Raguhild, who is pursuing her studies at the American School at Kikungshan.

As a result of the threatened strike by workers of MacKenzie & Co. press packing mill in Hankow, an open clash occurred on January 10 between the strikers, mostly women, and the British Police. Police Superintendent J. Law received a nasty cut on his head, while a Sikh policeman was carried away by the rowdies into the Chinese city. The special alarm was sounded by the British Volunteer Company commander, and immediately all foreign Volunteer Companies turned out in full strength and with full equipment. The British Police Station was raided by the strikers, and thirty-seven of them were arrested. The agitators were jubilant over their success over the British Police and held a feast that night to celebrate their victory. But the next morning the arrested were brought before the British Court with British Vice Consul G. S. Moss and Magistrate sitting. The prisoners upon evidence being given by the prosecutors, the British Municipal Council and MacKenzie & Co., were sentenced to short gaol terms according to the charges. Mr. Moss pointed out, however that they were punished not because of their being members of the Labor Unions, but on account of their activities in disturbing local peace and order in the British Concession. Anti-foreign agitations are making themselves evident in the Chinese city, and the labor leaders charge the local *Central China Post* as foreign capitalist propaganda paper.

Hankow, January 13, 1923.

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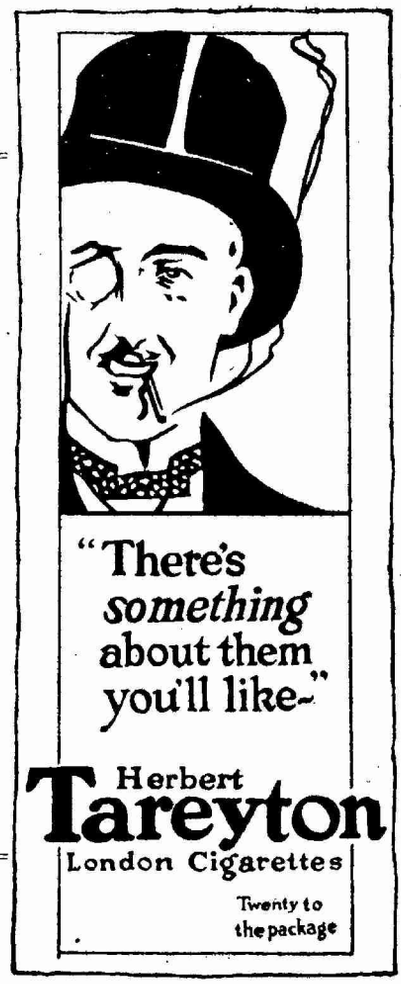

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23-348

News from South China

Among the recent visitors to Canton were Dr. Ernest Fuchs of Vienna and Dr. Sydney L. Gulick, formerly of Japan.

There is no truth to the report that the port of Swatow has declared independence, according to information from official source.

Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues, the new governor of Macao, with his wife and two daughters and two aides-de-camp arrived at his new post early in January.

Following the adoption of an ordinance regulating women and child labor in Hongkong the Legislative Council is considering a bill to abolish the "Mui Tsa" or servant-girl system.

The present military disturbance along the West River is interfering with water-traffic and rendering high prices on firewood and other necessities. The price went up 100 percent in many cases.

Professor Chung Wing Kwong, vice-president of Canton Christian College, has departed for the Straits in the financial interest of a modern agricultural experiment station to be established in Chaochowfu, 25 miles from Swatow.

Cantonese commanders in Swatow, Canton, and Shiuhing have published statements one after another declaring their loyalty to the Canton government irrespectful to factional interest, saying that Canton should never again permit non-Cantonese to interfere with their province.

A Hongkong press report says that some of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's men are now active again in Canton waters. According to the *Hongkong Daily Press* of January 6, the Hongkong steam launch *Hang Tung* belonging to Kwok Hing Steamship Company was seized at Wang Mun, near Chek Wan, on January 4, for an indefinite period.

According to the Kwangtung Public Highway Commission, the Cantonese are supporting the "good-road movement" well. Since the inauguration of the commission some two years ago, 12 districts have started to build their sections of public highway in accordance with the province-wide system. Up to December 31, 1922, 329 ½ miles of roads have been completed in these sections.

The Euro-American Returned Students' Association of Canton held its eleventh annual reunion last New Year Eve with some ninety couples being present. The association hopes to have its proposed building completed before the next New Year Eve. The officers for 1923 are president, Dr. S. F. Chien; vice-president, Tse Tsok Kai, Chinese secretary, Chang Woo; English secretary, I. C. Folk; recording secretary, Jong Lowe; and treasurer, G. Y. Fong.

The failure of the Anglo-French-China Corporation of London to issue the proposed Canton government bonds in time, the pending political problems, and the necessity of substituting specie for notes in payment of government dues in order to raise funds for the renewal of Kwangtung-Kwangsi warfare have been responsible for the sudden drop of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes. The latest quotation was 19 percent of the face value. Some $28,000,000 worth of notes were issued since 1920.

In addition to press censorship, there will also be censors at the post offices and telegraph stations in the more important parts of Kwangtung. The censors at the press association in Canton have been most unreasonable and unjust, it is believed here. Their approval of copies in advance would not prevent them from causing a newspaper to be suspended. The *Yin Chiang Pao* of Canton was suspended January 5, by government order, in spite of the fact that the objectionable matter had first been passed by a censor.

There was no peace on earth and good will to man on last Christmas Eve in Wuchow, Kwangsi, when the Cantonese were forced to evacuate the port and a combined army of Yunnanese and Kwangsi-ites was about to attack them. The Cantonese have now declared the port of Wuchow blockaded and all foreign steamers proceeding up the West River will have to stop at Dosing. Some 7,000 Kwangsi-Yunnan soldiers are now descending the West River aiming at Canton, and they are being met by an equal number of men, at least, who are by far better trained and equipped. So far no battle worthy of the name has been fought. A river flotilla of Cantonese gunboats is assisting in the defense of Canton and in the blockade of Wuchow.

H. W.

Canton, January 6, 1923.

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23-350

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, January 10, to Wednesday, January 17.)

Sun Yat-sen versus Chen Chiung-ming is again the cause of fighting in Canton and vicinity during the week under review and has relegated to the background the usual interest manifested in affairs centering around the Capital. Whether to go to Canton or not to go is the proverbial question presenting itself to the Father of the Canton government today in his serious hope to overthrow Chen Chiun-ming, the usurper of Kwangtung rule. This serious fighting in Canton has come to the foreground in the way of news and the affairs such as the settlement of the disbandment of troops as a solution of China's foreign obligations, the Coltman Case, the new Cabinet, have been forgotten for the moment. Japan is centering her attention on world affairs, for the present moment as nothing of special note is keeping her attention within her own boundaries.

Fighting in Canton started on January 6, when the Cantonese army was successful in driving the Kwangsi and Yunnan forces to Wuchow, where heavy fighting followed. According to late reports Sun Yat-sen's troops have been successful up to date in driving General Chen Chiung-ming's men back and taking the city of Canton and also some of the troops who have been under the command of Chen have revolted and will march to fight for Dr. Sun. Hostilities have been in the district of Canton, Shiuhing, which was captured by Sun's troops, and Wuchow. In connection with the latest events in Canton, *Reuter's Pacific Service* carried the following report of general conditions:

Leading organizations of Canton, led by the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, have protested against the action of Cantonese political parties in bringing troops from Kwangsi and Yunnan into local political and military conflicts. The protest was addressed by the Assembly to the commanding generals and to representative organizations and individuals, including the ex-Premier, Tang Shao-yi, who is now in retirement, at Heung-shan.

"A report from the Chief of Staff of the Cantonese Army at Takhing, dated January 8, stated that the enemy had been driven back more than twenty li as a result of an engagement beginning in the morning of the same day. The Cantonese captured about 150 rifles and 50,000 rounds of cartridges, besides causing four enemy ships to sink. The report did not give the place where the action took place.

"Reports from Swatow, Kongmoon, Samshui and other open ports indicate that the Cantonese commanders there have the situation in hand. Press, mail and telegraph censorships have been established in Swatow as well as Canton. To raise funds to meet war expenses on the West River, the Kwangtung Commissioner of Finance is sending special agents to the districts to induce the collectors to collect taxes in advance."

The Evening News (Shanghai) had the following to say in regard to the possibilities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen returning to the scenes of conflict:

"The *Shun Pao* and the *Sin Wen Pao* report that at an interview Sunday, January 14, Dr. Sun Yat-sen declared that he had not yet decided whether he would return to Canton or not though he had been repeatedly and strongly urged to do so by his followers in Kwangtung.

'Though all the troops in Kwangtung are not a very homogeneous force, they will not constitute a menace to peace, once Gen. Chen Chiung-ming leaves the scene,' remarked the Southern leader.

"Dr. Sun declared that he still adhered to the principles of unification and peace. The Constitutionalist leader reiterated the importance of disbanding superfluous troops, which, he said, was the sole key to permanent re-unification. He pointed out that an organized public opinion was the most effective instrument to destroy the predominance of militarism which now obtains in the country."

While the Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet has been organized and readjusted since its organization, there have been no definite steps taken in the way of proceedings with the problems of the day. Premier Chang has expressed his hopes for the Cabinet to bring about a reunification of China and abolition of the Tuchunate. It seems, according to the various congratulatory messages being received in Peking that this Cabinet is supported by nearly all factions and parties, and in this way it is hoped that China can put her house in order and measures will be devised by the Central government for the restoration of political peace between North and South.

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Pres. Grant, S'hai, Feb. 24 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 8 (1)

For Seattle
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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Feb. 6 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Feb. 18 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Mar. 2 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Dewey, S'hai, Feb. 8 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Dewey, S'hai, Feb. 10 (5)

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Hannawa, S'hai, January 23 (10)
Pawlet, S'hai, January 25 (10)

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Hannawa, S'hai, Jan. 27 (10)
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Pres. Cleveland. S'hai. Feb. 3 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Feb. 17 (105)

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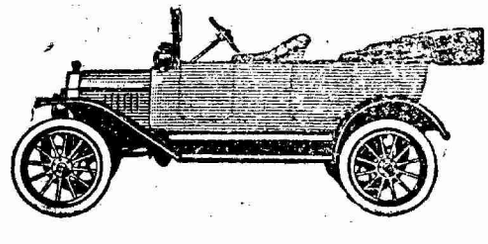

23-352

Relative to the alleged proposal of the four Foreign Ministers in Peking to set aside the New Customs increase for the reorganization of foreign loan obligations the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Banking Association and Money Exchange Union sent a protest to the Central government. The *Chung Mei News Agency* carried the following report in part of the telegram sent to the government in this connection:

"The receipts derived from the new Custom revenues are insufficient to meet the payment, and therefore the salt surplus funds have also been mentioned as the second security. From this point of view, it will be seen that it is hard to set aside one portion of the funds for the payments of foreign loans as requested. It is plain that all the foreign loans have had their own security as mentioned in the contracts, which should be carried out accordingly.

"Therefore we sincerely hope that after this announcement, you will pay more respect to the original security on which the loans were made. With regard to the loans that have no proper security, we will wire to the Central government asking it to take immediate measures for their reorganization."

Rumors were current in Peking to the effect that Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister, had made some serious demands on the Chinese government re the shooting of Charles Coltman at Kalgan. However, a later report carried in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* states clearly that most of the report was a fabrication and that the negotiations dealing with the shooting are going on smoothly and an early settlement is expected. The Foreign Office is working on the matter and nothing definite is available for publication

A commission for educational foundation funds has recently held its inaugural meeting in Peking when ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling was elected its chairman. Desperate efforts are being made, it is reported, to use the money from the Customs revenues and also to have the Boxer funds set aside for educational uses. Various opinions are expressed on this particular matter, however, most of the people at this meeting decided to set aside at least a certain part of the revenues for educational purposes.

"Sun Pao-chi of the Customs Inspectorate, said as to revenues from that branch of the government, Sir Francis Aglen is still asking the government to make a definite appropriation of such funds at the earliest moment. At any rate, the foundation funds for the domestic loans and the ninety-six millions loan should be set aside, before appropriating them for other purposes. Moreover, demands are being made from foreign creditors to lay aside certain portions of the new customs increase for the payment of foreign loans. From this point of view, therefore, it is a hard matter to get educational funds from the Customs.

Much discourse has taken place on the disbandment of troops in China as a fitting solution of China's foreign debts obligations. The name itself has almost become a national slogan and a universal outcry among the people. The chief obstacle, says the *Peking Daily News*, is the reluctance of the officers which is mainly due to the ambition of the military leaders who make use of the troops to seek their ends. This last reason has caused the provinces to secede from the Central government, while the secession of the provinces in turn gives the militarists a free scope to work for their personal gain by means of the military forces under them. It is expected that a definite conclusion will be reached within a short time as to what action will be taken along this line.

The *Rosta Service* carried the following information as regards the Russian situation in China today:

The Russian Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Mission sent the following Memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"The Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Mission of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic to China has received the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Republic:

"'Internal troubles in Russia—as the said Memorandum calls the Russian Revolution—would never have grown into such dimensions vis-a-vis foreign States and never, in particular, would they have 'affected China'—as the selfsame memorandum points out,—had not the foreign governments arbitrarily and unlawfully interfered in Russia's internal affairs, waged war against the Soviet government, elected by the Russian people of its own free will, and supported the enemies of the Russian people.

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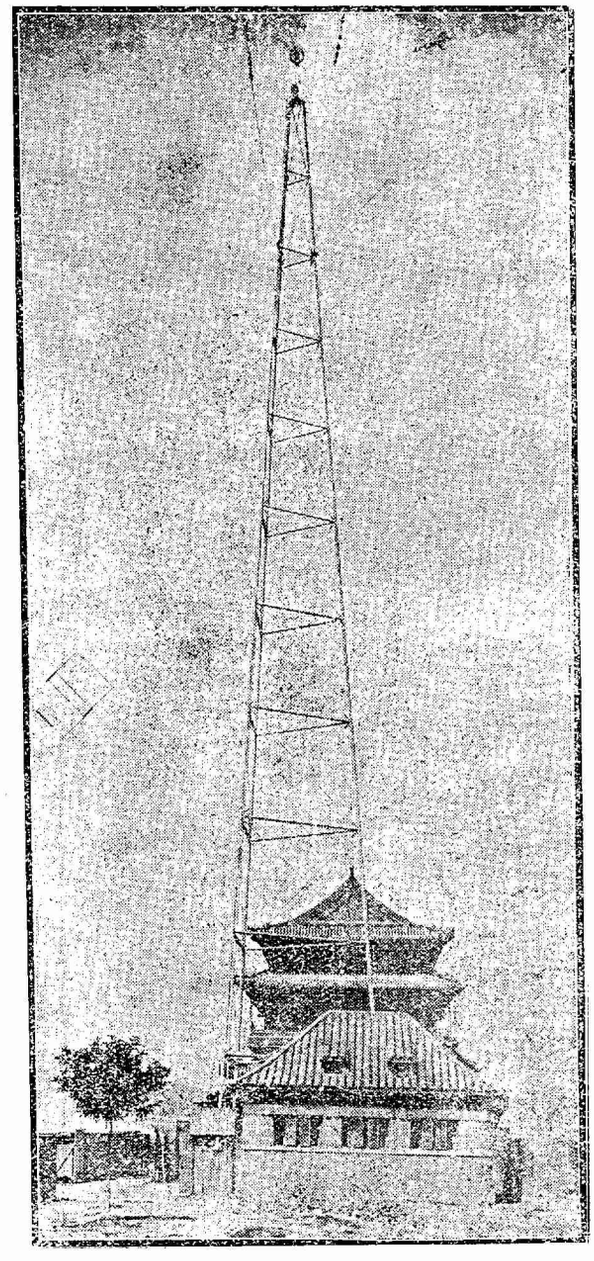

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"The Chinese government had also ranked, as is known, among the foreign governments that, without any cause being given therefore by Soviet Russia, had carried on against her a bloody intervention, and it is but to this circumstance that the government should attribute the losses incurred as mentioned in the above Memorandum.

"As for the policy of the Chinese government during the later period—after the foreign States, which had interfered with an armed hand in Russia's internal affairs, having realized the futility and disadvantages of this intervention, desisted from the latter course—this government is, perhaps, the only one to-day which still receives in its territory and extends hospitality to White Guard enemies of the Russian people."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 11. Drastic counter-action is proposed by Germany in case of advance by French on German territory.—— Both Turks and Greeks make active preparations for warfare in Thrace.

January 12. French troops occupy the Ruhr Basin, American troops are ordered home and Ambassador at Paris recalled to Germany, according to Essen despatch.——Turkey and Persia announce they will ratify opium pact drawn up by the convention at Geneva.

January 13. Reports from Germany indicate that French entry into Ruhr caused little interruption in normal life and Germans quit work half-hour as protest against occupation.

January 14. Rumor is current that considerable Bolshevik force is massed on Polish frontier with a view to an attack on Poland if the latter supports France in her action against Germany.

January 15. There seems to be renewal of activitiy of rebels in vicinity of Dublin which is causing widespread alarm, according to London report.——Senate in Paris passes Bill for reconstruction of Banque Industrielle de Chine. ——Army Appropriations Bill as reported to U. S. House of Representatives provides for same number of troops as last year, 125,000 men, and 12,000 officers.

January 16. Large political demonstration at Bochum culminates in collision with French troops who fire, killing one man and injuring another, according to Berlin report. ——Washington report says U. S. Post Office Department estimates G. $1,740,000 as wasted annualy from wrongly addressed mail.——Former Justice of U.S. Supreme Court will head national organization which will seek to bring United States into League of Nations.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the early part of the week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. At the close, the market has advanced over one tael, due to the shorts covering and Bulls buying.

As to consumption, the yarn situation continues very quiet, and spinners are buying from hand to mouth only.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, we believe that as long as the outlook for Mid-Americans remains favorable, and coupled with the fact that Europe must buy within the near future, the preponderance of chances will be in favor of the World markets. In the meanwhile, however, the market will be governed by the action of professional operators, so that for the future we see no reason to depart from the policy we have been advocating in our previous reports of buying whenever the market seemed unduly depressed.

We insert the following report which we have no doubt will be of interest to the Textille Trade in China.

COTTON CONSUMPTION HIGHEST IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1917

November Sets Record for Year; Spinning Industry Continues High Activity

Washington, Dec. 14.—More cotton was utilized during November than in any month since October, 1917, the Census Bureau announced to-day in its monthly report on cotton consumption. The cotton spinning industry has increased activity for several months.

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Cotton consumed during November amounted to 577,561 bales of lint and 55,122 of linters, compared with 533,950 of lint and 62,406 of linters in October this year, and 527,940 of lint and 57,949 of linters in November last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,721,425 bales of lint and 95,969 of linters, compared with 1,379,770 of lint and 82,169 of linters on October 31, and 1,655,359 of lint and 152,652 of linters on November 30 last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 4,198,095 of lint and 21,634 of linters, compared with 4,399,902 of lint and 16,812 of linters on October 31, and 5,292,941 of lint and 177,378 of linters on November 30 last year.

Active spindles numbered 34,664,630 in November, compared with 33,859,076 in October this year, and 34,428,339 in November last year.

Cotton exports for November were 858,337 bales including 2,827 bales of linters, compared with 798,664 bales including 1,535 of linters in October.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady, and prices declined some one to two taels as compared with last week's level, at the close prices recovered some one two taels. New business for export, some 2-3,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's, 12's and 10's.

Liverpool, January 10. 1923,

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....15.30 Pence
" " March ..... 14.54 "
" " May .....14.35 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, January 11, 1923.

New York Market:—March.....27.20 Cents
May.....27.37 "
July.....27.07 "
October .....25.35 "
December .....25.15 "
Spot .....27.20 "
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, January 11, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 488 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, January ..... " 362 " "
Fine Oomra, January ..... " 440 " "
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Jan. ..... Tls. 40.00
Shanghai, Jan..... " 37.00
M-ginned, Jan..... " 37.00
Taichong, Jan. ..... " 38.00
Shensi, Spot. ..... " 39.00
Market:—*Firm.*

American College Entrance Examinations Coming to China This Year

Hereafter those wishing to take American College entrance examinations may do so in China. The examinations will be given at the Shanghai American School at the end of June each year. The one essential is that application be made not later than the first of April. According to the rules of the college examination board, the fee of G. $20.00 must be sent to New York before the examination papers are sent. All fees and applications will be accepted by the Shanghai American School and will be forwarded to New York on April 1. The Shanghai American School was made a center for the examinations a year ago, but too late to carry through a successful schedule of examinations. The examinations will be held the latter part of June and are open to anyone who wishes to take them. It is expected that most of those taking the examinations will be students from various American Schools and Chinese students who are going to the United States to study.

All applicants should send G. $20.00 to Willard W. Bartlett, Shanghai American School, not later than March 31.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 17th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After comparatively violent fluctuations the London price of silver for spot at 31 5/8 is 1/8 d. higher than this day last week. There is again a difference of 1d. between "spot" and two months forward Silver in London. Our official rate for T/T on London went to 3/1d. on the 5th inst. but has since receded to 3/0 1/4d. which is approximately the parity of London forward silver. The course of our exchange market has been irregular throughout the week the Banks only appearing as good seller when cover was offered in the shape of resales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dealers. There is very little cover, other than this in the market and we close uncertain with 3/0 3/8 offering for cash T/T on London, 3/0 3/4 Jan., 3/0 1/2 March and 3/0 1/4 forward.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 22,783 000 a decrease of Tls. 2,217,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 33,310,000 an increase of $ 3,310,000.

Estimated value Tls. 46,766,000 as against Tls. 46,207,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for December	Thursday Jan. 4	Friday Jan. 5	Saturday Jan. 6	Monday Jan. 8	Tuesday Jan. 9	Wednes. Jan. 10
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.739	3/0	3/0 3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1 3/0 3/4	3/0 1/4
D/Dfts. "	—	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/8 3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/2 3/0 7/8	3/0 3/4
4m/s "	—	3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4 3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1	3/0 3/4
T/T India	229.156	222 1/2	222 1/2 228 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2 228	227 1/2
T/T France	977.917	965	980 1010	1035		1051 1045	1040
T/T N. Y.	70.489	69 3/4	69 3/4 71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2 71 1/4	70 1/2
T/T H'kong	75.120	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 1/4
T/T Japan	6 .349	70 1/2	70 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2 69	69 1/2
T/T Batavia	180.208	178 1/2	178 1/2 182	182	182 1/2	182 1/2 181 1/2	180
T/T Straits	76.719	78 1/4	78 1/4 76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4 76 3/4	
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3 2.239	3/1 1/2	3/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/4	3/2
4m/s " D/P	——	3/1 3/4	3/2 1/4 3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/4
6m/s " D/A	3/2.739	3/2	3/2 1/4 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/4	3/2 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A. D/P	1,027.917	1015		1085		1100 1095	1090
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73 979	73 1/4	73 1/2 75	75 3/4	75	75 74 3/4	74 1/2
4m/s " Docs		73 3/4	74 75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2 75 1/4	74 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 4	J .	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	.	Jan. 10
Bullion.						
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 3/8	32 1/4	31 9/16	31 11/16	32 1/16	31 11/16
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64 5/8	G. $. 66 3/8	G. $. 65 1/8		G. $. 66	G. $. 65 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 332 10	Tls. 338 00	Tls. 330 70	330 30	Tls. 330 80	Tls 331 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.5375	72.50	72.525	72.475	72.5125	72.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	9 %	9 %	5 %	4 1/2 %	4 %	4 %

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 68.53
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T 46000
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s	2 7/8 %	New York on London	T/T 465
" " 4 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/4
" " 6 m/s.	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/1 7/8

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China Book Exchange, Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
La Librairie Francaise, 71 Rue de France	Tientsin.
Methodist Publishing House	Foochow.
South China Christian Book Co. The Bund	Canton
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
China Book Exchange, Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.
Tientsin Press, Rue Marco Polo	Peking.
La Librairie Francaise, Grand Hotel de Pekin	Peking.
Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Commercial Press	Hongkong
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Philippine Education Co. 34 Escolta, Binondo	Manila, P.I.
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New Books and Publications

Two English Novels.

The Cathedral. By Hugh Walpole. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London 1922. The Enchanted April. By The Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Macmillan and Co, Ltd., London 1922.

ABOUT the only characteristic in common of these stories by two well-known English writers is that they both touch upon domestic life in their country in a manner which is at once unusual and thought-compelling.

Hugh Walpole stands in the front rank of present day writers of fiction in England; the latest of his stories will serve only to place him there the more securely. *The Cathedral* is a story of life in the rather provincial town of "Polchester" in the year of the Jubilee, 1897, and deals with the soul-stirring problems of local Church politics, Cathedral Chapter jealousies and rivalries, and the filling of an important "Living." Life in this English Cathedral town is only slightly more modern in 1897 than it was in the days of Trollope. But a greater than Trollope tells this story, and we are given the feeling that while the problems may seem in the post-war period, small as depicted here they were nevertheless of significance in the development of character. The overshadowing dominance of a great Cathedral, the venom of age and the solidity of eternity with which this building is personified by the author, the self-centred greatness of a leading prelate, and his downfall brought about by the attacks of those who were smaller, less honorable than he are admirably described in one of the leading novels published in England during the past year.

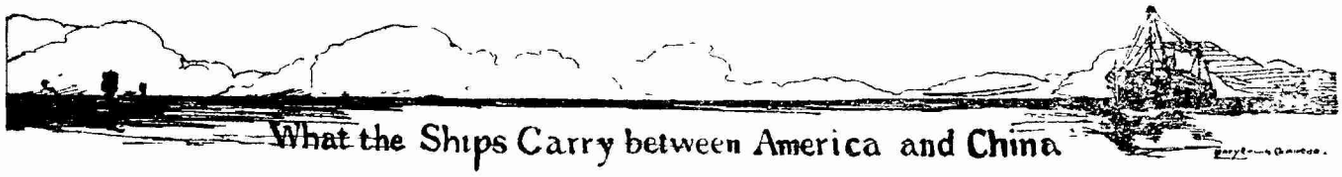
The Enchanted April is less significant from a literary point of view, though more amusing, than the story discussed above. Its style is delightfully clever and the plot itself is whimsical. Four English ladies take what is described in *The Times* as a "Small mediaeval Italian Castle on the shores of the Mediterranean to be Let Furnished for the month of April." As we get into the story we find that not only did the ladies not know each other well before starting on their adventure but did not know themselves. The life which they live in beautiful surroundings for a few weeks after the gloom of a London winter and early spring help them to straighten out various tangles in their lives, and prepare themselves for a happy summer at least in their own homes. From the way in which the story ends one may infer that they will have the opportunity to spend several spring seasons in the Italian castle, in which case it is to be supposed that life will take on a new flavor all around. One result of a widespread reading of this clever and witty book is likely to be an increased demand for Italian villas in the spring—with a correspondingly increased rental.

H. F. M.

R mend G.$2,000,000 Appropriation for U. S. Foreign Trade Service

The committee on appropriations of the U. S. House of Representatives has recommended ean appropriation of approximately G.$2,000,000 which amounts to an increase of G.$381,825 over the previous appropriation for carrying on the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce for the coming year. The information is contained in a special report of C. D. Snow, manager of the foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, D. C., sent out on December 18. In the sum noted above is included G.$200,000 for promoting commerce in the Far East including an item of G.$38,000 for the administration of the China Trade Act.

According to Mr. Snow's announcement, the personnel of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which is devoted to promotive and service work has been increased 56 percent over the previous year. The Bureau now has 16 separate commodity divisions covering the principal branches of American industry. In addition to the main office in Washington it maintains 9 district offices in various parts of the United States and 29 commercial offices in foreign countries. Offices in China are maintained in Peking and Shanghai but efforts are being made to establish additional offices in Hankow and Canton.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Dec. Tls. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. Korea Maru, December 20, from U. S. A.

Almonds	Pls.	8
Macaroni	,,	6
Raisins	,,	619
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
Canned Fish	Doz.	460
Cigarettes	Mille	8,000
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls.		82,797

S. S. President from U. S. A., December 19.

Apples Fresh	Pls.	1,038
Cheese	,,	39
Cream, Evaporated	,,	668
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,580
Herrings, Salt	,,	712
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	303
Hats	Doz.	59
Cigarettes	Mille	31,550
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered Sq. ft.		1,635

S. S. Wray, Castle, from U. S. A., December 15.

Jeans, Grey, 12¾ lb.	Pcs.	2,000
Typewriters	,,	60
Iron Bars	Pls.	2,104
Iron Plates	,,	353
Cheese	,,	13
Sugar of Milk	,,	34
Paper Tissue	,,	7
Starch	,,	129
Rum	Galls.	2,363

S. S. Bratsberg, from U. S. A., December 21.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	26,175

S. S. Tenyo Maru, December 21.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	3.59
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.64

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	8
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	164
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	1,800

Foreign Goods.

Glycerine	Pls.	68

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	334

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	,,	14.73

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 26	Pls.	26.62
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	22.36
Feathers, Goose	,,	67
Wool Camel's	,,	53
Wool, Sheep's	,,	931

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., December 27.

Apples	Pls	60
Canned Salmon	Doz.	80
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls.		923

S. S. Empress of Asia, from U.S.A., December 18.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	247
Hats	Doz.	30

S. S. Tokiwa Maru, from U. S. A., December 29.

Wheat	Pls.	15,000

S. S. President Taft, from U. S. A., December 28.

Shirtings, White, Plain	Pcs.	50
Lemons, Fresh	,,	15,000
Almonds	Pls.	5
Apples, Fresh	,,	18
Asparagus Canned	,,	106
Bleaching Powder	,,	251
Butter	,,	13
Coffee	,,	11
Fruits, Fresh	,,	7
Fruits, Dried	,,	123
Fruits, Table, Canned	,,	102
Hams and Bacon	,,	6
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	200
Ink, Printing	,,	78
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	572
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Leather, Sole	,,	177
Nuts	,,	20
Oranges, Fresh	,,	106
Paper, Cardboard	,,	6,895
Pitch	,,	3.431
Raisins	,,	7
Canned Fish	Doz.	286
Canned Fruits	,,	60
Canned Meats	,,	113
Canned Vegetables	,,	1,049
Hats	,,	11
Cigarettes	Mille	71,525

S. S. President Lincoln, from U.S.A., December 23.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	32
Coffee	,,	172
Fruits, Dried	,,	5
Ink, Printing	,,	146
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Milk, Evaporated	,,	816
Milk, Condensed	Pls.	1,440
Oranges, Fresh	,,	108
Paper, Cardboard	,,	4,703
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	33,150
Cigarettes	Mille	42,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	24,947
Treasury Silver Bars	Hk. T.	368,655

S. S. President Jackson, from U.S.A., December 16.

To Seattle.

Meats, Poultry Frozen	Pls.	36
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs	360,000

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	189

To St Louis.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	294

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 4	,,	13.52

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 104	,,	104.55

To Scranton.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 12	,,	12.03

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls 60	Pls.	61.27

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 442	,,	437.64
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9.90

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 248	,,	249.17

Silk, Raw, not Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9.95
Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls.	26.91
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	112.20
Bristles	,,	83
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	84
Chinaware, Fine	,,	38
Straw Braid Mottled	,,	10
Straw Braid, White	,,	29
Wool, Camels'	,,	105
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	6,500
Skins, Kid	,,	2,265
Skins, Marmot	,,	152,008
Skins, Lamb	,,	34,095
Skins, Rabbit	,,	3,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	214
Skin Clothing, Kid	,,	206
Skin Clothing, Sheep	,,	3,090

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Soviet Envoy in Peking

References: Pp. 246-7

Questions: 1. What is Soviet government? 2. Are Sovietism and Bolshevism synonymous? 3. Who is the Soviet Envoy in Peking? 4. Why is the report of Herr von Salzmann reprinted here? 5. What is said as to the attitude of the foreign press toward the Envoy? 6. What does he claim is the attitude of Russia toward China and other foreign nations? 7. Have the actions of the Bolshevists in Russia during the past few years been of such a nature as to make you agree with the last paragraph of the Envoy's remarks?

Topic 2: Cabinet Government in China

References: Pp. 249-50

Questions: 1. What is Cabinet Government as defined here? 2. Does the United States have Cabinet Government? 3. What important fact regarding governmental, and other, institutions is overlooked by China? 4. How long did it take England to develop Cabinet Government? 5. Do you know whether this form of government has been conspicuously successful outside of England? 6. What is the American device of "Checks and balances" referred to? 7. What is noted as to the recent change in the Cabinet in England? 8. Should both houses of Parliament have the confirming power? Why? 9. What part is played by political parties in Cabinet Government? 10. How do political parties in China differ from those of countries which have a more highly developed government? 11. What are the writer's conclusions?

Topic 3: The Manchurian Question at Washington

References: Pp. 255-59, also previous issues of the *Review*.

Questions: 1. What is the significance of the discussion of America's protest against the 1915 Treaties? 2. What was the content of the protest, and to whom was it sent?. 3. What were Mr. Hanihara's comments on the protest? 4. What are Dr. Wang's comments on the 21 Demands? 5. What does Mr. Fox say as to the worth of a protest several years old? Does age invalidate it? 6. What is the difference in the bases of China's and America's protests over the 21 Demands?

Topic 4: Christianity in India

References: Pp. 260, 262.

Questions: 1. What progress was made in the spread of Christianity during the years 1911-21? 2. How does this affect the possibility of religious strife in India? Why? 3. In point of numbers of adherents where does this religion stand in India? 4. What is the relation of Chritianity to the Caste system? 5. How do Christianity and Mohammedanism differ in their methods of handling the Caste problem?

Topic 5: College Education for Oriental Women

References: Pp.266,268.

Questions: 1. How many colleges, and where located, are to be financed by American Christian women according to this plan? 2. What are "denominational lines," and how are they ignored in this work? 3. What American churches are working in this campaign? 4. Estimate the significance of this work?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Latest Cabinet.

Referenees: Pp.247-8,278.

Questions: 1. What was the date of General Chang's appointment? 2. Has his appointment been approved? How? Cf. this question with No. 8, in Topic 2 above. 3. Have all the members of the new Cabinet been approved? 4. Make a list of the reasons why you think the new Premier is fitted for his position. 5. What are the tasks before the new Cabinet? 6. What positions are slated for Drs. Sze, and C. T. Wang? 7. What do you think of the other members-to-be?

Topic 2: Postal and Telegraph Rates

References: P. 245.

Questions: 1. What changes have recently been made in the Postal and Telegraph rates? 2. Under what conditions were the latest changes made? 3. What observation is made as to a better method of making such changes than the one used here? Do you agree or not? 4. What arguments are advanced in reference to China's telegraphs and their use and charges?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: American Finance and China's Bankruptcy

References: Pp. 251-55

Questions: 1. What inferences can you make from the fact that a country has large investments of capital in foreign countries? 2. Where does China rank in the list of countries in which Americans have made large investments? 3. What was the "Four Nations Group"? 4. Why does the writer consider that America's finance is of interest to China? Do you agree? Why? 5. Explain carefully: "American banking has always been private banking." 6. Under what conditions does the American Government exercise administrative control over banking in the country? 7. What does the writer think of China's political conditions, resources, possible future financially?

Topic 2: The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange of Shanghai

References: Pp. 245-46.

Questions: 1. What significance is attached to the opening of a new building by this organization? 2. What kind of organization is it? 3. What is the capitalization of Chinese cotton mills as mentioned here? 4. What is the present weakness of the China cotton industry? 5. Why should Chinese business men take an active interest in the Government?

Topic 3: Chinese Customs Revenue for 1922.

References: Pp. 259.

Questions: 1. When was the Imperial Maritime Customs established? 2. Who built up the system of management? 3. Who is now the Inspector General? 4. What was the amount of the Customs Revenue for 1922? 5. How does this compare with that of 1921? 6. What is the difference between the Maritime Customs and the Native Customs? 7. Discuss the importance of the last paragraph in this brief notice.

Note: For classes which may wish more topics on the subject of finance and commerce reference may be made to pp. 262,264, of the Jan. 13, issue.

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 10, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of Mrs. Hansen, Dr. Fischer, and H. Hansen. Adjourned to January 11.

" 11, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of plaintiff, H. Hansen, Mrs. Hansen, Holcomb, Schuhl and Woo. Adjourned to January 12.

" 12, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of plaintiff and King. Adjourned to January 13.

" 13, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of plaintiff and Dr. Fischer; adjourned to January 15.

" 13, " " " 2051, U. S. v. Leung Yu Kai; plea of guilty.

A. T. STEELE, PLAINTIFF, v. AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 798; decided September 19, 1922.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **Attorneys:** LIENS: ATTACHMENT. An attorney's lien attaches only "from giving notice thereof to the party against whom the judgment is given and filing the original with the clerk" etc.
2. ID.: ID.: DURATION. There is no fixed limit in this jurisdiction for the duration of an attorney's lien but the Court in order to prevent unreasonable delay, may direct steps to be taken testing its validity.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell by Mr. Rodger, for the claimant.

Messrs Williams, Franklin & Faison by Mr. Franklin, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a motion "to strike or adjudicate" an attorney's lien claimed by plaintiff's former counsel. Formal notice of the lien was filed on May 18, 1922 but a letter had been written to the Clerk of this Court on October 4, 1921 in which the same attorneys "claim a lien on this judgment for attorneys fees due and owing." The latter however was not a compliance with the provision [1] for a lien

> "from giving notice thereof to the party against whom the judgment is given and filing the original with the clerk." etc.

The lien actually attached therefore on May 18. [2]

But regardless of this we find no law in force in this jurisdiction which limits the duration of the lien. The provision [3] that

> "No lien provided for in this code shall bind any building, structure, or other improvement for a longer period than six months after the same shall have been filed" etc.

is contained in the chapter entitled "Liens of Mechanics, Laborers, and others" and evidently has no application to an attorney's lien which attaches to funds and papers of a client but not to "any building, structure or other improvement."

But while we find no fixed limit for such a lien it seems to be quite within the power of the Court to prevent any delay in its enforcement which would unreasonably sequester funds or papers affected [4].

It is accordingly ordered that claimants be given ten days within which to file petition to foreclose their alleged lien, that plaintiff may have ten days thereafter to answer and that upon the completion of the pleadings the matter may be called up for hearing in the usual way.

K. J. STOTLER, PLAINTIFF, v. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1803; decided September 22, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Contracts:** EMPLOYMENT: DISCHARGE. Disobedience of a reasonable order is a sufficient justification for discharging an employee.
2. ID.: ID.: An order by a division manager to an employee to go to the former's office about thirty yards distant is a reasonable one and need not be communicated through the party in charge of the shop where the employee was to work, especially if such party is absent.

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1. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, Sec. 23 (4); Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U.S. Stat. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, Sec. 742 (4).
2. Corpus Juris VI, 774, 775.
3. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stat. at Large, Sess. I, Chap. 786, Tit. 1, Sec. 268.
4. Corpus Juris VI, 794.

Jan. 15, 1922, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of Abraham, Mrs. Hansen and plaintiff. Submitted on briefs.

" 15, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. On demurrers.

" 15, " " " 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; Motion to set.

" 15, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press. For order confirming receiver's reports.

" 15, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; Motion to set.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2051, U. S. v. Leung Yu Kai; plea of guilty.

" 15, " " " 2052, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of B. F. Hurld; oath of jurors. Testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, Dr. Fearn, Huston, Moore, O'Brien, Healy, Mrs. Kochinsky, Ah Chu, Bessie Yurastein and Mrs. Grimpel. Adjourned to Jan. 16.

" 16, " " " 2052, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of B. F. Hurld; Testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, O'Brien, Ah Chu, Ind Grimpel.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 10, 1923, Cons. Court, Tientsin Dist. In re Edna L. K. Searles' Estate; order closing administration.

" 15, " Cause No. 1862, Moore v. Elmont; judgment for plaintiff.

" 15, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. submitted.

" 15, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press. Submitted.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 11, 1923, Cause No. 2011, Asia Banking Corp. v. D. S. Riggs; order of discontinuance.

" 13, " " " 2051, U. S. v. Leung Yu Kai; order binding over to U. S. Court for China.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co Inc v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.

" 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1355. The Nanyang Bros Tobacco Co Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines

" 22, 1923, 9:00 a m. Cause No. 2005, Mittie v. Mittie.

February 5, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.

3. ID.: ID.: ID.: CONDONATION of such disobedience does not result from reemployment under a new contract.

Messrs. Davies & Bryan by Mr. Bryan for plaintiff.

Max Shoop, Esq., for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action by a construction engineer to recover for alleged wrongful discharge by defendant for whom he was working under a written contract of employment. The answer alleges that

> "There was an implied obligation on the part of Plaintiff in the said agreement **that Plaintiff **would obey the orders and directions of his superiors in the organization of defendant company."

But that he did

> "on the morning of the said May 6, 1922, refuse, without reasonable cause, to carry out the express and direct orders of his superior, to wit: Mr. W. Wright, Sales Manager of Defendant Company, and was therein and in other respects insubordinate and in breach of his obligations as an employee and of the said employment agreement."

It appears (Ex. F; p. 9 *et seq.*) that defendant, a corporation engaged in importing and contracting on a large scale, has a highly organized staff, at the head of which is the General Manager, Mr. Meyer. Directly under him, in the Shanghai office, is the Engineering Division, in which plaintiff was employed, and which is in charge of Mr. Wright with Mr. Lane as an assistant. The Division has ten sections of which one, the machine shop, is under Mr. Phillips, (p.23). Plaintiff testifies that for some time his relations with Mr. Wright, his Division Manager, had been "not at all friendly." He further testifies:

> "A. I had asked Mr. Lane that I not have direct contact with Mr. Wright.
> Q. What did Mr. Lane say?
> A. He did not say anything directly but my inference was that I could not escape it.
>
> COURT
>
> Q. You understood from Mr. Lane that your request not to be subordinate to Mr. Wright was not granted?
> A. I wanted to have my contact with somebody else.
> Q. Did he agree to that?
> A. He did not say I could not but he gave me to understand that I would have to go in and answer his calls in respect more to the Chungking deal."

Plaintiff was, therefore, fully aware that if he were to continue in defendant's employ he must take orders from Mr. Wright. The latter, on May 5 last, called in Mr. Phillips and, in plaintiff's presence, asked the former "to take Mr. Stotler to the Yangtszepoo shops and use him in any capacity" (p.23). It will be observed that in this there was no hint of relinquishment by Mr. Wright of his own authority. At the same time (p.16) it was arranged that Mr. Phillips should take plaintiff to the Yangtszepoo shops the following morning at 8:30 and the latter was for that purpose at the office of the former who however did not arrive until "between 9:30 and 10", (p.26). During his absence Mr. Wright twice telephoned Mr. Phillips' office and asked plaintiff to come to the former's office, "about 30 yards" distant (p. 28). The purpose of calling him, Mr. Wright says, was to deliver him a letter in "reference to stock taking." Plaintiff "in a way declined" (p. 28) to go. Mr. Wright then sent his stenographer two or three times to call plaintiff with no better result. Then Mr. Wright went to see plaintiff, asked him to come and also to

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 10, 1923, Cause No. 116, In re guardianship of Roach minors; guardians' account.
" 10, " " " 2045, Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. W. A. Weisel; complaint; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; second report of receiver.
" 10, " " " 1853, Li Heng Chiu v. Oscar Wagman; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
" 10, " " " 2046, Valentin Roth v. China International Corporation; petition; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 1993, Harder v. Harder; affidavit of publication.
" 11, " " " 2011, Asia Banking Corporation v. D. S. Riggs; discontinuance.
" 11, " " " 2005, Mittie v. Mittie; motion to set.
" 11, " " " 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation; substitution of counsel.
" 11, " " " 2049, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Roach; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 11, " " " 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; information.
" 11, " " " 2047, U. S. v. Cornet; information.
" 11, " " " 2045, Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. W. A. Weisel; marshal's return of summons.
" 11, " " " 2046, Valentin Roth v. China International Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
" 12, " " " 2050, Ming Tong Kung Sze v. Associated Oil Co.; complaint; summons issued.
" 12, " " " 2041, U. S. v. Hurld; settlement.
" 12, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; notice of motion.
" 12, " " " 2051, U. S. v. Leung Yu Kai; affidavit.
" 12, " " " 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; notice.
" 13, " " " 2051, U. S. v. Leung Yu Kai; information.
" 13, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co; motion.
" 13, " " " 1792, Percy R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; appelant's brief.
" 13, " " " 2026, In re application of Arthur T. Steele; notice of appeal.
" 13, " " " 2021, Ren v. American Drug Co.; answer.
" 13, " " " 1799, In re last will and testament of Amasa S. Fobes, deceased; petition for closing estate.
" 15, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; answer.
" 15, " " " 913, In re estate of Frederick P. George, deceased; affidavit; deposition; order closing administration.
" 15, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; stipulation.
" 16, " " " 2054, In re estate of Sigmund Appleman, deceased; petition; deposition.
" 16, " " " 2052, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Bernard F. Hurld; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors discharge.

see the General Manager but both requests were ignored, and, later on the same day, the last named wrote plaintiff discharging him from the service of defendant.

In explanation of his refusal to go to Mr. Wright's office plaintiff says (p. 30) that he considered that, being placed under Mr. Phillips, he should take orders from the latter. But his practical interpretation was that he would not take orders of any kind from Mr. Wright, and we have to determine whether, with such an interpretation, he could reasonably expect to remain in defendant's employ.

Plaintiff's counsel cites authorities to the contention that disobedience, unless substantial and detrimental, is not a legal ground for dismissing an employee. Few of the cited cases even remotely resemble in their facts that at bar. In the one [1] which appears most nearly parallel the Court held that the question whether plaintiff's temporary absence from duty justified a dismissal was one for the jury but also laid strees on the fact that such was not the real cause of dismissal. The language used in the opinion must be read in the light of these two circumstances. In another, [2] where the employee was given a certain discretion in making a purchase, it was held as a matter of law that there was no disobedience. The decision [3] of this Court referred to in plaintiff's brief was under an entirely different state of facts for the orders there given were in direct conflict with the employee's contract. Much more in point is a slightly earlier decision of the Court. [4]

On the other hand it seems to be will settled that an employee's disobedience of a reasonable order is ground for dismissal. [5] As was observed in the first of these cases:

> "A master has the right to give reasonable orders to a servant, even though he knows the work required is distasteful. He may give them with the expectation that the servant will leave his employment rather than obey. He may even give them for the express purpose, as stated in the charge, of 'getting rid' of the servant. The motive of the master in giving the order is not important. Whether the order is reasonable is all important. A servant is bound to obey reasonable orders given in bad faith. He is not bound to obey unreasonable orders given in good faith." [6]

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1. Shaver v. Ingham, 58 Mich. 649, 26 N. W. 162.
2. Park Bros. v. Bushnell, 60 Fed. 583.
3. Hanish v, Fearon, Daniel & Co., II Extrater. 145.
4. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co., II Extrater, 96.
5. *Louisiana.* Railey v. Lanahan, 34 La. Ann., 426.

   Federal. Development Co. v. King, 161 Fed. 91; Darst v. Alkali Works' 81 Fed. 284, 289. Farmer v. Trust Co. 246 Fed. 671.

   Minnesota. Von Heyne v. Tompkins, 89 Minn. 77, 93 N. W. 901.

   New York. Jerome v. Cycle Co., 163 N. Y. 351, 57 N. E. 485, and citations.
6. Noyes, C. J. in Development Co. v. King, 161 Fed. 93.

(To be continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23.30	Peking d.											10 15		23.30
Nansiang ... d		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18.15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a									P M L		13 35	P M L	—
Soochow .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39	Do d											14 05		0 04
Wusih .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2 48	Tientsin Central a											14 19		0 18
Changchow d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38			3.42	Do d											14 20		0 19
Tanyang d.	9 30	11 52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—	Tsinanfu .. d									T P L		22 21	T P L	3 48
Chinkiang .. d	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33					5 34	Hsuchowfu .. d									If day		7 31	If day	5 58
Nanking a	12 30	14.21			15.43	19 35		20 02					7 20	Pukow .. a											14 30		8 15
Pukow d					17 05								9 30	Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 55*	16 15	10 00
Hsuchowfu d					1 16	T P L						T P L	19 49	Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 20	0 52
Tsinanfu d					9 38	If day						If day	6 00	Tanyang d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 28	—
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25	Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			19 57	20 48	2 24
Do d					18 15								16 16	Wusih d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3 51
Tientsin East a					18 25	P M L						P M L	—	Soochow d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.02		4 51
Do d					18 55								—	Nansiang d	8 15	10 33	11 14	13 00	14 27	16 03	17 45	18 18	19 40	20 15	—		6 28
Peking a					22 06								19 15	Shanghai North a	8 42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14 55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 1	21 05	22 00		6 9

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 3	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15.56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 44	1 17

R. Restaurant Cars

$ Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changaa ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.44
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
								Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.34
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*16.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.38*	*9.38*	*13.48*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.33*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.44
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*15.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*23.8*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*23.4*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46									
Yehzah ..... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	---	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.31
Changchow ..... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.38
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00	Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Kenzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Kenzenchiao**

Konsenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..	
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.10	
Hangchow ..... dep	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16 57	19.03	0.01	
Zahkou .... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15	

R. Restaurant Car.